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Bureau of Land Management
Carson City District, Nevada

Draft Resource Management Plan and
Environmental Impact Statement

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Nevada • Carson City District Office

It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

	Full Phrase
ACEC	area of critical environmental concern
AML	Appropriate Management Level
AMP	Allotment Management Plan
AMS	Analysis of the Management Situation
APN	Assessor's parcel number
AQRV	air quality related value
AUM	animal unit month
BCB	Back County Byway
BCR	Bird Conservation Regions
BCWCA	Back Country Wildlife Conservation Areas
BLM	US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
BMP	best management practice
°C	degrees Celsius
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBR	Central Basin and Range
CCD	US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Carson City District
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHP	cultural/historic
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
COA	condition of approval
CRMP	consolidated resource management plan
CSU	controlled surface use
CTTM	comprehensive travel and transportation management
DOI	US Department of the Interior
EA	environmental assessment
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area
ESR	emergency stabilization and rehabilitation
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FMU	fire management unit
Forest Service	United States Department of Agriculture, National Forest Service
FRCC	fire regime condition class
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
GRSG	Greater Sage-Grouse
HA	herd area

HMA	Herd Management Area
IM	Instruction Memorandum
LAC	limits of acceptable change
LUP	land use plan
LUPA	land use plan amendment
Ma	megaannum
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAC	Nevada Administrative Code
NAS	US Department of Defense, Naval Air Station
National Register	National Register of Historic Places
NDEP	Nevada Department of Environmental Protection
NDOW	Nevada Department of Wildlife
NDWR	Nevada Division of Water Resources
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NHT	National Historic Trail
NNHP	Nevada Natural Heritage Program
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NPS	US Department of the Interior, National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRS	Nevada Revised Statute
NSO	no surface occupancy
NV IBA	Nevada Important Bird Areas
NWIS	National Water Information System
NWSRS	National Wild and Scenic Rivers System
O_3	ozone
OHV	off-highway vehicle
ORV	outstandingly remarkable values
PFC	Proper Functioning Condition
PFYC	Potential Fossil Yield Classification
PGH	preliminary general habitat
PGMA	preliminary general management area
PILT	Payments in Lieu of Taxes
Planning Area	Carson City District Resource Management Plan Planning Area
PM_{10}	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less
ppb	parts per billion
PPH	preliminary priority habitat
ppm	parts per million
PPMA	preliminary priority management area
R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes Act

RAC	Resource Advisory Council
RDF	required design features
REA	Rapid Ecological Assessment
Reclamation	US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
RHA	Rangeland Health Assessments
RMIS	Recreation Management Information System
RMP	resource management plan
RMZ	recreation management zone
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ROW	right-of-way
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
SRP	Special Recreation Permit
Standards and Guidelines	Nevada Standards for Public Land Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
TA	Target Areas
TCP	traditional cultural property
TL	timing limitations
TMA	travel management area
US	United States
USC	United States Code
USDA	US Department of Agriculture
USFWS	US Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	US Geological Survey
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WEG	Wind Erodibility Group
WHB	wild horse and burro
WSA	wilderness study area
WSR	wild and scenic river
WUI	wildland-urban interface

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Appendix B

Best Management Practices and Standard Operating Procedures

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APPENDIX B
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

(The best management practices and standard operating procedures listed in this appendix are not universally applicable and do not encompass all those that are currently required or available.)

B.1 INTRODUCTION

Land managers often apply best management practices (BMPs) to a practice that has been specifically developed to mitigate impacts.[1] Land managers use standard operating procedures (SOPs) where broader national or statewide guidance is insufficient to be applied at the district level.[2]

The following guidelines, techniques, and practices (collectively referred to as management guidelines) are a general summary of the BLM CCD's BMPs and SOPs. These were compiled from a variety of sources, listed under Sources and General References at the end of this appendix.

These guidelines are by no means a comprehensive list. When used in conjunction with other management plans applicable to public land resources and resource uses, the guidelines help land managers to achieve desired outcomes or conditions, as outlined in the CCD RMP, to reduce adverse

[1] Best management practices ~ A suite of techniques that guide, or may be applied to, management actions to aid in achieving desired outcomes. BMPs are often developed in conjunction with land use plans, but they are not considered a land use plan decision unless the land use plan specifies that they are mandatory. They may be updated or modified without a plan amendment if they are not mandatory (BLM Handbook H1601-1; Glossary).

[2] Standard operating procedure ~ A written procedure, or set of written procedures, providing direction for consistently and correctly performing routine operations. These written procedures set forth methods expected to be followed during the performance of the particular task. The SOPs for the BLM, Carson City District, are approved by the land use manager and are adopted as policy for the Carson City District.

environmental effects. Any number of these guidelines can be applied or altered as necessary to make progress toward or to achieve the desired outcome or condition.

The overall vision embraces the use of these guidelines to reduce or minimize impacts on the environment. However, they are not to be considered a land use plan decision unless specifically designated and identified as being a mandatory action in the CCD's RMP. Only changes in specific and identified mandatory actions would require an amendment to the RMP.

The BLM has prepared a number of programmatic environmental impact statements (EISs). These reports have amended various BLM land use plans, including the Carson City Field Office Consolidated RMP.

The following EISs include BMPs, SOPs, interagency planning and implementation procedures, and general mitigation measures that may be applied and are incorporated in Appendix B.

- Final Programmatic EIS on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western U.S. (December 2005) – BMPs Attachment A
- Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in 17 Western States, Programmatic EIS (September 2007) – Appendix B
- Programmatic EIS for Geothermal Leasing in the Western United States (October 2008) – Appendix D
- Programmatic EIS – Designation of Energy Corridors on Federal Land in the 11 Western States (November 2008) – Interagency planning and implementation procedures that apply to the development of ROW applications (Section 2.4)
- Supplement to the Draft Programmatic EIS for Solar Energy Development in Six Southwestern States (October 2011) – General Mitigation Measures (Section 3.2.1)

The management guidelines that follow are identified by resource. Since a number of these management guidelines can be applied to a variety of situations, there may be a duplication or similarity of and between these guidelines. Furthermore, these management guidelines, techniques, and practices may be identified for specific situations or actions (e.g., wind energy rights-of-way, livestock grazing, forestry, or road construction); nevertheless, they are not exclusive to those actions unless otherwise specified.

B.2 RESOURCES

B.2.1 Air Quality

Air quality standards are governed by the Clean Air Act of 1990, as amended (42 USC, Section 85). The Environmental Protection Agency is charged with setting National Ambient Air Quality Standards (http://www.epa.gov/air/criteria.html). At the state level, the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection has established its standards, available at http://ndep.nv.gov/baqp/baqpollu.html. Further guidance may be found in the State of Nevada Best Management Practices Handbook at http://ndep.nv.gov/bwqp/bmp05.htm.[3]

Standard Operating Procedures

SOPs minimize or reduce adverse impacts on air quality from BLM or BLM-authorized activities by implementing mitigation measures on a case-by-case basis.

B.2.2 Soil Resources

Soil standards are governed by State of Nevada BMPs.

B.2.3 Water Resources

Water quality standards are governed by State of Nevada BMPs; however, during times of drought or flooding, certain lands may be temporarily closed to certain uses that may impact water sources or be impacted by flooding waters.

B.2.4 Vegetation-Forestry and Woodland Products

Guidelines for Forestry

Standard Operating Procedures

No fuel wood cutting of live trees will be allowed for cottonwood, willow, alder, limber pine, white bark pine, and curl leaf mahogany, unless resource objectives allow otherwise.

Best Management Practices

- Avoid heavy equipment use in stands of cottonwood, willow, alder, limber pine, white bark pine, and curl leaf mahogany. If heavy equipment use is necessary, allow on a case-by-case basis and mitigate for adverse impacts.
- Do not allow dead and down collection of cottonwood, willow, alder, limber pine, white bark pine, and curl leaf mahogany for personal use, unless resource objectives allow otherwise.

[3] This handbook will be referenced throughout these guidelines; further references will not include web addresses.

- Protect seed and important wildlife habitat trees in Pinyon/Juniper stands.
- Manipulate pinyon-juniper stands using mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments. Allow tree harvesting for woodland products and biomass reduction.
- Where possible, avoid conducting work in an area with Sudden Oak Death disease, or conduct operations during dry season. Equipment should be routed away from infected plants and trees, and equipment and staging areas should be located away from host plants and trees. Equipment and vehicles should be inspected by operations personnel each time they leave the site, and plant debris should be removed from equipment and vehicles prior to departure. Shoes and boots should also be cleaned of soil and organic debris after working in an infested area and before traveling to an uninfested area.

Guidelines for Christmas Tree and Firewood Harvesting

- Vehicle use is restricted to existing roads and trails. Do not drive off road.
- Do not damage adjacent trees.
- When cutting down standing trees, cut the stump to 12 inches or less or as close to the ground as possible.
- Scatter lopped branches at least 50 feet from the stump.
- Do not top a larger tree to obtain a Christmas tree.
- Do not cut trees that have been posted as "SEED TREE DO NOT FALL" or "WILDLIFE TREE DO NOT DISTURB"
- Do not harvest any trees within 100 feet of a spring or creek unless trees are identified for selective removal to meet resource objectives.
- Please pack out your trash as well as trash left by others.

B.2.5 Vegetation-Weeds

Standard Operating Procedures

- Adopt the following stipulations on BLM and BLM-authorized projects (e.g., ROWs, SRPs, and APDs):
  - Identify sites where equipment can be cleaned. Clean equipment before entering BLM-administered lands. Locate and manage vehicle and equipment wash stations to limit weed and invasive species spread into native plant communities.

  - Clean vehicles and equipment (remove soil and plant parts) before entering or leaving a project area. Check body and undercarriage of off-road vehicles and other equipment for plant material and clean before leaving weed-infested areas. Use standard contract provisions to ensure that contractors adhere to this guideline.
  - Inspect and treat weeds that establish at equipment cleaning sites while keeping main travel corridors free of noxious or invasive weeds to prevent spread and avoid or minimize all types of travel through weed-infested areas. If travel is necessary, restrict such activity to those periods when the spread of seed or propagules is least likely.
  - Schedule and coordinate roadside maintenance in consultation with weed specialists.
  - Inspect and document inspections on travel ways for weeds and treat as necessary.
  - Evaluate options, including closure, to regulate the flow of traffic on sites where desired vegetation needs to be established. Sites could include road and trail rights-of-way and other areas of disturbed soils.
  - Minimize roadside sources of weed seed that could be transported to other areas.
  - Avoid all types of travel through weed-infested areas.
  - Conduct a survey to locate noxious and invasive weeds before the project begins.
  - Design projects to avoid infestations, to the extent practicable.
  - Monitor and treat weeds during long-term projects to prevent their establishment and spread.
  - After the project, reestablish vegetation (weed-resistant vegetation, where needed), monitor and treat weeds for three years, and revegetate as needed to ensure revegetation success and prevent weed reinvasion.
- Ensure that weed prevention is considered in project activities regardless of discipline.
- Locate project staging areas for refueling, maintenance equipment, materials, and operating supplies in weed-free areas.
- Remove mud, dirt, and plant parts from project equipment before moving it into a project area.

- Monitor sites for weeds after soil-disturbing activities and treat as needed.

The BLM will identify on the project area map units that are infested with specific noxious weeds species of concern.

- When determined to be necessary, develop site-specific plans for noxious weed and exotic plant prevention and control. Such plans will be subject to BLM approval. On approval, the noxious weed and exotic plant prevention and control plan will become a part of the authorization of the proposed project, and its provisions will be enforceable under the terms of the authorization.
- Be responsible for preventing and controlling noxious weeds and exotic plants of concern on the project area. Also be responsible for preventing and controlling noxious weed and exotic plant infestations not in the project area but that are determined by the BLM to have originated in the project area.
- Provide prevention and control measures prescribed by the BLM. Noxious weeds and invasive weeds of concern are defined as those recognized by the State of Nevada under NAC 555.010 or as other species of concern the BLM may designate.
- Clean off-road equipment before moving them from project areas known to be infested with noxious weeds to other project areas that are free of such weeds.
- Mitigate and reduce weed spread during prescribed fire activities; includes inventorying weeds before burning. Treat high risk areas before burning; pre- and post-treat high risk weed infestations.
- Reestablish vegetation on all disturbed soil from construction, reconstruction, and maintenance activities.
- Use certified weed-free or weed-seed-free hay or straw where certified materials are required or are reasonably available.
- Buy only weed-free seed and conduct required seed testing before use.
- Use weed-free straw or mulch during revegetation.
- Inspect gravel pits and fill sources to identify weed-free sources. Inspect and treat sand, gravel, and fill material to prevent unwanted spread of noxious weeds and nonnative species.
- Inspect material sources onsite, and ensure that they are weed free before use and transport. Treat weed-infested sources for eradication, and strip and stockpile contaminated material before any use of pit material.

- Track weeds that may affect known populations of BLM-sensitive plants. Work with weed coordinator and take potential control measures if necessary.
- Retain bonds until reclamation requirements are completed, including weed treatments, based on inspection and documentation.

Best Management Practices
Executive Order 13112 enhances and orders coordination of federal activities to control and minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts caused by invasive species. The executive order also established a National Invasive Species Council to oversee a management plan detailing the goals and objectives of the involved federal agencies.

The Federal Plant Protection Act of 2000 (Title IV of Publ. 106-224) prohibits introducing any animal, plant, or material that is considered harmful to this country's agriculture. The US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Plant Protection and Quarantine Division, is the enforcement authority for this act.

- As required by BLM policy (BLM Manual – Section 9000), submit to NSO for approval and reporting requirements pesticide use proposals, pesticide application records, biological control agent release proposals, biological control agent release records, pesticide use reports, and integrated weed management reports.
- Keep main travel corridors free of noxious weeds to prevent spread and avoid or minimize all types of travel through weed-infested areas. If travel is necessary, restrict IT to periods when the spread of seed or propagules is least likely.
- Evaluate options, including closure, to regulate the flow of traffic on sites where desired vegetation needs to be established. Sites could include road and trail rights-of-way and other areas of disturbed soils.
- Minimize roadside sources of weed seed that could be transported to other areas.
- Avoid all types of travel through weed-infested areas.
- Determine prevention and maintenance needs and measures to be included at the onset of the project and operation and reclamation plans at all phases, including project layout, design, alternatives evaluation, and project decision.
- Incorporate into planning documents such actions as project inspection, documentation, and weed prevention, including the use of herbicides, if needed.
- Using environmental analysis for projects and maintenance programs, assess weed risks, analyze potential treatment of high-risk

sites for weed establishment and spread, and identify prevention practices.

- Consider seasonal impacts of management actions, such as growing vs. dormant season disturbance effects, when developing objectives and strategies.
- Begin project operations in areas without nonnative or noxious weed species.
- Before ground-disturbing activities begin, complete identification and inventories of noxious weeds and other invasive species in and next to project areas, as well as along access routes and potential invasion vicinity. High-risk noxious weed infestations should be avoided when possible.
- Treat or have weeds treated on projects used by contractors before activities begin.
- Coordinate project activities with any nearby herbicide application to maximize cost effectiveness of weed treatments.
- Determine need for and, when appropriate, identify sites where equipment can be cleaned.
- If operation occurs within an infested area, require workers to inspect, remove, clean, and properly dispose of weed seed and plant parts found on clothing and equipment before leaving projected site.
- Inspect and document annually, for at least three years after project completion, the area where material from treated weed-infested sources is used to ensure that any weeds transported to the site are promptly detected and controlled.
- Avoid or minimize all types of travel through weed-infested areas, or restrict travel to those periods when spread of seed or propagules is least likely.
- Minimize soil disturbance to the extent practical, consistent with project objectives.
- Retain native vegetation in and around project activity and keep soil disturbance to a minimum, consistent with project objectives.
- Where project disturbance creates bare ground, consistent with project objectives, reestablish vegetation to prevent conditions where weeds could become established.
- Use caution when transporting vegetation and wood products from project sites to minimize the spread of invasive and nonnative pests.
- Unless the entire project area is already infested with specific noxious weed species of concern, require operators to ensure that, before moving on to the project site, all off-road equipment is free

of soil, seeds, vegetative matter, or other debris that could contain or hold seeds. This would apply to equipment last operated in areas known by the BLM to be infested with specific noxious weeds of concern,

- Use whatever cleaning methods are necessary to ensure that off-road equipment is free of noxious weeds.
- Ensure revegetation is effective.
- Schedule management activities, such as range management and grazing, when they may be most detrimental to populations of noxious weeds and nonnative species without harming preferred species.
- Use domestic animals to contain the target species in the treatment areas before weed seeds set.
- Avoid creating soil conditions that promote weed germination and establishment.
- Minimize soil disturbance that may encourage establishment of nonnative plants or noxious weed species.
- Use sterile or unpersistent exotic plants at low planting densities as nurse crops for local natives, so as to preclude the migration of noxious weeds into adjacent natural areas.
- Design vegetation treatments that create small-scale openings in order to minimize the footprint of disturbance that can contribute to noxious weed establishment and spread.
- Stockpile uninfested material in a weed-free condition.
- Prevent the introduction and spread of weeds caused by moving infested sand, gravel, borrow, and fill material.
- Dispose of noxious weeds and nonnative vegetation properly to prevent unwanted spread.
- Avoid or remove sources of weed seed and propagules to prevent new weed infestations and the spread of existing weeds.
- Require the contracting officer's representative to ensure that rental equipment is free of weed seed and propagules before accepting it.
- Avoid acquiring water for dust abatement where access to the water is through weed-infested sites.
- Revegetate disturbed soil (except travel ways on surfaced projects) in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for that specific site. Define for each project what constitutes disturbed soil and the objectives for plant cover revegetation.

- Revegetation may include topsoil replacement, planting, seeding, fertilization, liming, and weed-free mulching.
- Use native material where appropriate and feasible.
- Use local seeding guidelines to determine detailed procedures and appropriate mixes. To avoid weed contamination, have a certified seed laboratory test each lot against the all-state noxious weed list and provide documentation of the seed inspection test.
- Inspect and document all limited term ground-disturbing operations in noxious weed-infested areas for at least three growing seasons following completion of the project.
- Provide information, training, and appropriate weed identification materials to people potentially involved in weed introduction, establishment, and spread on BLM lands, including agency managers, employees, permit holders, and recreational visitors.
- Use such items as wattles, straw bales, dams, seed, and straw mulch for site rehabilitation, and inspect and certify that they are free of weed seeds and propagules.
- To prevent conditions favoring weed establishment, reestablish vegetation on bare ground caused by project disturbance as soon as possible, using either natural recovery or artificial techniques as appropriate to the site objectives.
- When revegetating areas, reestablish native vegetation on sites if natural regeneration is unlikely. Use native vegetation that is genetically adapted (from the same seed zone and of similar elevation) to the area treated.
- Mitigate and limit impacts on habitats with existing and healthy native plant populations. Retain native vegetation in and around project areas to the maximum extent, consistent with project objectives.
- Where possible, provide interim revegetation in areas being actively disturbed.

Also, vehicles and equipment exposed to contamination and requiring less than a complete, detailed cleaning are those that are only minimally exposed to the natural environment because of their operational requirements.

Vegetation Treatments

Vegetation treatments are governed by the Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides; Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision (2007); and BLM Handbook 9000.

B.2.6 Chemical and Biological Control

Standard Operating Procedures and Best Management Practices—Wildlife Damage Management Activities

- Before using biological controls, ensure that they are tested on a variety of species, including taxonomically close relatives. Disclose impacts from use of biological controls and develop appropriate mitigation measures to reduce adverse effects.
- Follow all EPA use restrictions and requirements for toxicants on public lands. Notify the CCD before using any toxicants and provide a map of the treatment area. Provide and maintain adequate signs to notify the public of the presence of toxicants.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service-Wildlife Services (APHIS-WS) will notify the CCD before any damage control is implemented on BLM-administered lands within 1 mile of any community, major mine, developed recreation site, or any residence, within the restricted area(s), and exceptions would be approved on a case-by-case basis. No M-44s or other toxicants that are not species specific are to be used within seven miles of these areas, in accordance with EPA label use restrictions. Toxicants and M-44 cyanide devices are not allowed in wilderness areas.

B.2.7 Vegetation-Rangeland

Guidance may come from various sources. See individual resources.

Standard Operating Procedures

When making decisions about proposed projects and actions in known sagebrush habitat, interdisciplinary teams would use existing plans and guidance in the decision making process. This guidance includes the conservation actions and guidelines identified in the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (Connelly et al. 2004) – Guidelines to Manage Sage-Grouse Populations and Their Habitats (Connelly et al. 2000), the Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan for Nevada and Eastern California (Nevada 2004), and PMU Plans developed by the North Central and local area planning groups (NDOW 2002).

B.2.8 Vegetation-Riparian Habitat and Wetlands

Best Management Practices

- Minimize crossing streams (intermittent and perennial) and wetlands with vehicles and heavy machinery.
- Locate residue piles, such as sawdust and field chipping residue, away from drainages where runoff may wash residue into water bodies or wetlands.

- Maintain appropriate vegetation and riparian buffers around water bodies to protect water quality and ensure wildlife habitat suitability is maintained. Manage riparian areas to provide adequate shade, sediment control, bank stability, and recruitment of wood into stream channels.
- Locate project staging areas for refueling, maintaining equipment, and storing materials and operating supplies in areas not designated as riparian or stream bank management zones.
- Determine the best locations and design for roads, the slope of roads, and the approach to stream crossings through proper planning.
- Do not locate roads and trails parallel to streams. Design roads that must cross streams to be perpendicular and then to immediately exit the buffer zone.
- Place appropriate improvements, such as culverts, at stream crossings to keep vehicles and equipment out of the stream flow and to prevent direct sedimentation of streams.
- Maintain a minimum of 6-inch stubble height at the end of October on stream bank (lotic) riparian.
- Maintain a minimum of 4-inch stubble height at the end of October on wet meadows (lentic) systems.

Further guidance may be provided by the State of Nevada BMPs.

B.2.9 Fish and Wildlife Management/Special Status Species

Standard Operating Procedures

- Construct fences to comply with applicable wildlife fence standards (Fences - BLM Manual Handbook H-1741-1). Modify existing fences that impede big game movement or that otherwise conflict with wildlife, to comply with applicable wildlife fence standards on a case-by-case basis.
- Minimize the potential spread of white nose syndrome in bats in caves and abandoned mines in accordance with containment and decontamination procedures and as identified in WO Instruction memorandum #2010-181.
- Survey for special status species and other species of concern within a project area when a project is proposed in order to accurately determine baseline conditions. Design the project to avoid (if possible), minimize, or mitigate impacts on resources if there could be any potential negative impacts.

The CCD will consult agency species management plans and other conservation plan to guide management and will devise mitigation measures when needed. Examples of these plans are the Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan, North American Landbird Conservation Plan, North American Waterbird Conservation Plan, National and Nevada Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Plans, Nevada Bat Conservation Plan, and the Nevada State Wildlife Action Plan (Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy).

Best Management Practices

- Coordinate with the NDOW on BLM projects and BLM-authorized projects that are proposed within 0.5 mile of a small capacity water development and 2.0 miles of a large capacity wildlife water development. Projects determined to have a detrimental effect on wildlife using wildlife water developments will be avoided or rerouted if possible.
- Coordinate with NDOW on migratory bird inventories when they are proposed by BLM or are required of third parties.
- Coordinate with NDOW when the BLM proposes pygmy rabbit inventories or when third parties require them. Complete the inventories using standard protocols, such as those developed by Ulmschneider et. al. (2004).
- Ensure that wildlife water developments proposed in Wilderness Study Areas meet the nonimpairment criteria.
- Avoid concentrated livestock turnout within 2 miles of known active Greater Sage-Grouse leks during the lekking period (generally March 1 to May 15).
- Avoid domestic sheep use and bedding areas and herder camps within at least 2 miles of known active Greater Sage-Grouse leks during the lekking period (generally March 1 to May 15).
- Place salt and mineral supplements at least 2 miles away from known active Greater SageGrouse leks during the lekking period (generally March 1 to May 15).
- Co-locate new communication towers on existing communication towers or other structures to minimize impacts on wildlife. If co-location is not possible, locate new communication towers next to existing towers.
- Down-shield security lighting for on-ground facilities and equipment to keep light within the boundaries of the site.
- Avoid constructing communication towers and power lines around wetlands.
- Avoid tower designs featuring guy wires if the structure is to be located in known raptor or waterbird concentration areas or in

major avian migration routes. If guy wires are absolutely necessary, place visual markers on the wires to prevent birds from colliding with the wires.

Standard Operating Procedures and Best Management Practices—Wildlife Damage Management Activities

- Do not allow aerial control activities within 0.5 mile of active eagle nests between February 1 and August 1. In coordination with NDOW, the APHIS-WS will develop general areas of known active eagle nesting sites.

The CCD will identify, through the APHIS-WS annual work plan process, other areas of public lands considered special resource use areas. In these areas, control activities must be avoided, except as requested by NDOW, or other protective restrictions may apply. Examples include special status species habitats, such as sage-grouse leks and nesting areas.

See also Vegetation – Riparian and Wetlands.

B.2.10 Wild Horse and Burro

Standard Operating Procedures—Administration/Implementation

- Standards and Guidelines for Management of Wild Horses and Burros of the Sierra Front – Northwest Great Basin Area (2007)
- Wild Horse and/or Burro Gathers Standard Operating Procedures (12/07)
- Wild Horse Fertility Control Treatment Standard Operating Procedures (12/07)

Standard Operating Procedures—Resource Projects

All new or reconstructed water exclosures within HMAs or in areas known to be used by wild horses and burros will follow the horse fencing standards identified in Wildlife Water Catchment Construction in Nevada, Technical Note 397 (9/03).

- To protect wild horses and burros, flag all new or repaired wire fencing every 16 feet, with flagging that is at least 1 inch wide and has at least 12 inches hanging free from the top wire of the fence.
- Require rebar to be welded between the rails of cattle guards if the cattle guard or similar device is to be installed in or near herd management areas; this is to decrease the risk of wild horse and burro entrapment.
- If a project involves heavy or sustained traffic, require road signs for safety and protection of wild horses and burros.

Standard Operating Procedures and Best Management Practices—Outfitter/Guide Permittees

- Inform all staff and clients that WHB are protected by federal law and prevent permitted activities from harassing WHBs. Prohibited acts include the following:
  - maliciously injuring or harassing a wild horse or burro
  - removing or attempting to remove a wild horse or burro from public lands
  - destroying a wild horse or burro
  - selling or attempting to sell a wild horse or burro
  - commercially exploiting a wild horse or burro

  Crimes are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. Examples of violations are harassment by ATV, injury or death by a bullet or arrow, and illegal capture.
- Stay at least 100 feet away from wild horses and burros.
- Avoid coming between members of a band or between adjoining bands.
- Observe wild horses and burros quietly so wild behavior is not disrupted.
- If approached by wild horses or burros while on horseback, stay calm, maintain control of your animal, and leave the area as soon as possible. Ride with others whenever possible.
- Mares, especially if in season, may attract wild stud horses to you or your camp, so keep domestic horses secure at all times. Ride with others who are experienced and skilled at resolving unwanted wild horse or burro interactions.
- Do not feed or try to attract animals toward you.
- Keep dogs under control so they do not disturb or chase wild horses or burros.
- Report sick or injured animals or violations to the BLM.
- Do not attempt to assist or handle sick or injured animals.

Still or motion picture photography for personal use is allowed; however, photography for commercial purposes may require a permit. Contact the local BLM office.

Use of Domestic Livestock

Adequate water for livestock and dogs may not be available along your route. Springs and other water sources identified on maps may be dry at any time.

- Bring a sufficient quantity of drinking water for livestock (15 gallons or more per day per animal).
- Feed weed-free certified hay or pellet feed (www.weedfreefeed.com).
- Secure your livestock adequately (use portable panels or corrals).
- Be sure your domestic riding stock are current with annual vaccinations.
- Do not bring sick or diseased riding animals into HMAs. Wild horses on the range are not vaccinated against any diseases.
- Do not drive across, camp on, or stake livestock out to graze on riparian areas.
- Water livestock only at springs or streams with stable banks and dry soils.
- Keep livestock secured from camp sites and spread manure before leaving.
- Explore the area before hauling in a trailer for access. Pull horse trailers or other trailers off state or county designated roads only with prior operator knowledge of the road. Many roads are narrow, rough, steep, or impassable; thus, turning around may be difficult or impossible, especially with a trailer.

Standard Operating Procedures and Best Management Practices—Recreation (Race) Use

- Do everything possible to ensure that event participants and spectators do not harass or collect wildlife, plants, livestock, wild horses or burros, or archaeological features or artifacts.
- Before the main race begins, complete a pre-race sweep to ensure there are no recreation users, wild horses or burros, livestock, or other obstacles on or within 100 yards of the course.
- In the event of a horse or burro/racer collision, notify BLM personnel immediately. They will notify a BLM horse specialist immediately with the given details and exact location of the collision.
- In the unlikely event that a foaling mare or newborn foal is encountered, make every effort to detour the race course away from that location.

Standard Operating Procedures and Best Management Practices—Wildlife Damage Management Activities

- Conduct all aerial control activities in wild horse and burro use areas in compliance with all applicable Nevada State Statutes, the

provisions of the 1971 Wild and Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, as amended, and its associated regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 4700). No harassment of wild horses and burros is permitted under these provisions; maliciously or negligently injuring a wild horse or burro is also expressly prohibited.

- During the foaling season (March 1 to June 30) and before any CCD activities, conduct a flyover survey to determine whether wild horses or burros are present. conduct this survey at a minimum altitude of 500 feet. If wild horses or burros are determined to be present, adjust flyover surveys as needed to prevent any disturbance or harassment of the animals.

  If flyover surveys determine wild horses or burros are not present, CCD activities can be conducted.

  If flyover surveys determine wild horses or burros are present, no CCD activities can take place that would disturb or harass these animals.

- All persons involved with CCD activities should be briefed on the regulations and penalties relating to harassment of wild horses or burros before animal control operations.

B.2.11 Wildland Fire Ecology and Management

Standard Operating Procedures/Best Management Practices—Fuels Management

- Construct fuel breaks or green strips to protect WUI communities and resources and to provide for firefighter and public safety using mechanical, chemical, biological, prescribed grazing, and prescribed fire treatments.
- Construct fuel breaks and green strips in areas containing a good understory of native perennials in order to successfully compete with and deter the establishment of annual species.
- Where possible, construct fuel breaks and green strips to blend with the surrounding topography. Use existing disturbances, such as roads, seeding, burned areas, and natural barriers, as strategic places for fuel breaks.
- Seed green strips in areas that do not have a good understory of desirable native perennials that can successfully compete with annual species.
- Where practicable, use large-scale landscape planning to connect fuel breaks and avoid small piecemeal projects.
- Maintain fuel breaks and green strips to ensure that they effectively change fire behavior.

- Do not allow grazing on seeded species during the first growing season following seeding.
- Where practicable and suitable, reduce new surface disturbance and minimize potential impacts on resource values by constructing fuel breaks and green strips in areas previously disturbed. Areas to be considered include roadways, previously burned areas, and cheatgrass-dominated sites.
- Where applicable, design fuels treatment objectives to protect existing sagebrush ecosystems, to modify fire behavior, to restore native plants, and to create landscape patterns that most benefit sage-grouse habitat.
- Provide training to fuels treatment personnel on sage-grouse biology and habitat requirements and identification of areas used.
- Where appropriate, ensure that treatments are configured in a manner that promotes use by sage-grouse, such as strips (see Connelly et al. 2000).
- Give priority for implementing specific sage-grouse habitat restoration projects in annual grasslands first to sites that are next to or surrounded by sage-grouse key habitats.
- Strategically place and maintain pretreated strips and areas (e.g., mowing, applying herbicide, and strictly managing grazed strips) to aid in controlling wildfire if it should occur near key habitats or important restoration areas, such as where investments in restoration have already been made.

Standard Operating Procedures—Fire Suppression

- Avoid whenever possible burning out unburned islands of native vegetation.
- Avoid surface-disturbing suppression in riparian areas whenever possible.
- Do not construct fire lines using heavy equipment in riparian stream zones, and do not apply fire retardant to water.
- Avoid the application of retardant or foam within 300 feet of the stream channel or waterway, when possible. Aerial application and use of retardants and foams should be consistent with national policy guidelines established by the National Office of Fire and Aviation.
- The unit administrator should determine whether there have been any adverse effects on federally listed species. This would apply in the following circumstances:

  - if the unit administrator determines that retardant or surfactant foam must be used within 300 feet of a waterway or stream channel due to threats to life or property
  - if alternative line construction tactics are not feasible because of terrain constraints, congested areas, or lack of ground personnel
  - if potential damage to natural resources outweighs possible loss of aquatic life
  - If the action agency determines that adverse effects were incurred by federally listed species or their habitats

  In such cases, the action agency must consult with the USFWS, as required by 50 CFR, Part 402.05 (Emergencies), as soon as practicable.

- Close lands temporarily to other uses in areas where fire suppression is being implemented.

In addition to the general suppression constraints, the following constraints are to be implemented within the vicinity of special status aquatic species habitats. Sage-grouse fire suppression BMPs apply plus the following:

- Impound or divert streamflow by mechanical or other means in order to facilitate extraction of water from the stream for fire suppression.
- Screen the intake end of the draft hose to prevent entry of fish. Screen opening size should be a maximum of 3/16 inch.
- Do not allow water extraction to exceed the ability of the stream inflow to maintain water levels at the time initial attack began. If the water level drops below this predetermined level, cease all water removal immediately until water levels are recharged.
- For streams currently occupied by Lahontan cutthroat trout or aquatic special status species, do not allow water to be extracted from ponds or pools if stream inflow is minimal (for example, during droughts) and extracting water would lower the pond or pool level.
- When possible, do not allow fire control lines to cross or terminate at the stream channel.
- Terminate control lines at the edge of the riparian zone at a location determined appropriate to meet fire suppression objectives, based on fire behavior, vegetation and fuel types, and firefighter safety.
- Use available maps and spatial data depicting sage-grouse habitats in suppression response and staging decisions.

- Continue improving firefighter awareness of the importance of sagebrush habitat.
- Continue the use of resource advisors who are familiar with local sage-grouse habitat needs and are trained in suppression procedures and who can advise about most appropriate tactics, during initial and extended attack.

Standard Operating Procedures—Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ES&R)

- Stabilize areas that have low potential to naturally revegetate and that have high wind and soil erosion potential. Treatments include the following:
  - Installing water bars and other drainage diversions, culverts along fire roads, dozer lines, and other cleared areas
  - Seeding and planting to provide vegetation cover
  - Spreading mulch to protect bare soil and discourage runoff
  - Repairing damaged roads and drainage facilities
  - Clearing stream channels of structures or debris that is deposited by suppression activities
  - Installing erosion control and channel stabilization structures
  - Closing areas to livestock and wild horse and burro grazing to promote success of natural revegetation and establishment of seeded species
  - Closing lands temporarily to other uses during emergency stabilization and rehabilitation practices if activities inhibit the attainment of treatment goals
  - Repairing or replacing range improvements and facilities
  - Monitoring ES&R treatments

Fire Prevention and Mitigation

- Post fire prevention signs based on National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS).
- Provide fire prevention and mitigation outreach information and education to communities.
- Reduce the potential for human-caused fires by issuing fire restrictions.

B.2.12 Cultural/Paleontological Resources and Tribal Consultation

Best Management Practices

In situations where a proposed undertaking has the potential to affect the physical integrity of a historic property, numerous measures can be applied to reduce or eliminate the effects. BLM archeologists work with the contracting archeologist and the project proponent to determine which practice would best suit the needs of all parties. Application of BMPs depends on the nature of the undertaking and the nature of the historic property.

Avoidance

Avoidance, through modification of the proposed undertaking, is the primary and preferred measure used to protect cultural resources. This can be accomplished at the project planning stage.

Monitoring

In situations where avoidance of adverse effects is not feasible, or there is a determination of no adverse effects, but the potential remains for there to be adverse effects through inadvertent discovery, a BLM-permitted archeologist will monitor construction activities. The presence of a monitor is to ensure that buried cultural materials are immediately identified and that construction activities in that area are halted to avoid further impacts to the site. Before BLM authorization of the project, the project proponent submits a discovery plan outlining the way in which cultural resources will be treated and the responsibilities of the project proponent. BLM archeologists review this plan, and it is submitted to SHPO for concurrence. In the case where monitoring results in a discovery situation, the discovery plan is enacted. Depending on the nature of the discovery, the project may be allowed to proceed or be redesigned. Data recovery may also be required.

Standard Measures to Reduce Visual Contrast

When a proposed project is found to be within the contributing setting of a historic property, an assessment of potential impacts is conducted through viewshed analyses, onsite inspection, and photo inspection. For historic trails such as the Pony Express Trail and California NHTs, protection measures would be carried out similarly to other historic properties if any project were found to be located within designated buffer of a contributing portion of the historic trail. When a proposed project is outside of the designated buffer of the trail but found to be within the viewshed that contributes to NRHP eligibility, analyses of potential impacts to the integrity of the setting will be carried out in the same way as other properties where setting is an aspect of integrity. Best management practices used to ensure that the contributing viewshed of historic properties is not adversely affected include:

- Consolidating project facilities among oil, gas and geothermal developers, which also facilitates cumulative analysis

- Developing coordinated road and pipeline systems
- Reducing the amount of surface development by consolidating facilities (e.g., develop bottom hole wells using directional drilling from a single surface well location)
- Using low-profile facilities
- Using proper sighting and location to maximize the use of topography and vegetation to screen development
- Designing projects to blend with topographic forms and existing vegetation patterns
- Using environmental coloration or advanced camouflage techniques to break up visual intrusion of facilities that cannot be completely hidden
- Using broken linear patterns for road developments to screen roads as much as possible (including feathering or blending of the edges of linear ROWs to break up the linearity)
- Using electric fencing with low-visibility fiberglass posts and environmental colors (e.g., sage green) for livestock control
- Designing linear facilities and seismic lines to run parallel to key observation points rather than perpendicular
- Crossing the historic trails at right angles with linear developments when it would reduce the physical and visual impact
- Modifying the orientation of facilities to present less of a visual impact (e.g., a facility with several tanks lined up so that one obscures the visibility of the others)

Mitigation

Mitigation measures are determined by the types of proposed actions, the nature of the potential effect, and the qualities of the historic property that render it eligible for NRHP listing. Mitigation measures are applied when best management practices will not reduce or minimize adverse effects. Mitigation may include data recovery or other agreed-upon measures. Consultation with the Nevada or California SHPO and the ACHP is required when proposed actions are expected to adversely affect properties eligible for the NRHP and mitigation is determined to be the best course of action.

Data Recovery

There are two times during a project when data recovery may be implemented. The first is before project construction when it is determined that there will be an adverse effect on an NRHP-eligible property. In this case, the project proponent, the BLM Authorized Officer, and the SHPO work together to develop a data recovery plan that will mitigate the adverse effects. The second is after a discovery situation when it is determined that the project has already

adversely impacted a historic property. Again, the project proponent, the BLM Authorized Officer, and SHPO work to develop a plan that mitigates all effects of the construction. Data recovery in itself is a destructive process; thus, it must be carried out in a way to successfully retrieve all pertinent information from the site.

Native American Consultation

In addition to consultation with the Nevada and/or California SHPO offices, BLM conducts Native American Consultation in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, and EO 13007. The BLM has created a process for conducting Native American consultation for federal undertakings, as described in BLM Manual 8120 and BLM Manual H-8120-1. The BLM has worked extensively with tribes who have traditional ties to the region to establish a protocol for consultation. Consultation with Native American tribes occurs during the planning process of Environmental Impact Statements and when individual projects are proposed that may impact properties that have traditional use (i.e., traditional cultural properties [TCP]) or are sacred to Native American cultures. When one of these site types is identified within proximity to a proposed undertaking, the project proponent and tribal governments are notified. Determinations of eligibility and effects the project may have on the site are made in consultation with tribal representatives. The BLM does not authorize any undertaking that has the potential to affect TCPs or Native American sacred sites without first consulting with tribes. The likelihood of inadvertently affecting a TCP or sacred site is low because of the established protocols the BLM has developed with tribal representatives.

Standard Operating Procedures

- In accordance with 43 CFR, Part 10.4(g), the holder of a BLM authorization to carry out land use activities on federal lands, including all leases and permits, must notify the BLM by telephone and in writing immediately on the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.
- In accordance with 43 CFR, Parts 10.4(c) and (d), activities must stop in the immediate vicinity of the discovery. The discovery must be protected from the authorized activity for 30 days or unless otherwise notified by the BLM.
- All BLM activities and BLM authorized activities shall comply with the following:
  - BLM Nevada Guidelines and Standards for Archaeological Inventory (2012)
  - related Nevada SHPO guidance on inventory for buildings and structures, and any successor editions
  - BLM Manual 8100

  - BLM Manual 8120 (Tribal Consultation under Cultural Resources Authorities)
  - BLM Manual Handbook H-8120-1 (General Procedural Guidance for Native American Consultation)
  - the current State Protocol Agreement between BLM, Nevada, California, and Nevada State Historic Preservation Office unless some other agreement, such as a programmatic agreement, has established approved alternative procedures.

B.2.13 Visual Resources

Best Management Practices or Standard Operating Procedures

- Refer to Visual Contrast Rating Worksheet Form 8400-4
- Refer to Surface Operating Standards and Guidelines for Oil and Gas Exploration and Development (commonly referred to as The Gold Book).
- Best Management Practices for Reducing Visual Impacts of Renewable Energy Facilities on BLM-Administered Lands
- The following considerations can be helpful in choosing a project location:
  - visual contrasts or impacts decrease as the distance between the viewer and the proposed development increases, so projects should be located as far away from prominent viewing locations as possible
  - the human eye is naturally drawn to prominent topographic features, so projects should not be located on or near such features
  - the shape and placement of projects should be designed to blend with topographic forms and existing vegetation patterns
  - both topographic features and vegetation should be used to screen proposed development.
- Techniques that help reduce surface disturbance are as follows:
  - collocating several projects within the same right-of-way
  - placing underground utilities either along the edge or under the surface of an existing road
  - placing several underground utilities within the same trench
  - establishing limits of disturbance that reflect the minimum area required for construction

  - consolidating development of a similar nature within a common structure
  - planning projects so that they use existing infrastructure, whenever possible
  - maximizing slope when it is aesthetically and technically appropriate
  - locating construction staging and administrative areas in less visually sensitive areas
  - requiring restoration of disturbed areas no longer required after construction has been completed
- Every landscape has the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture. Repeating these elements reduces contrasts between the landscape and the proposed activity or development and results in less of a visual impact.
- The following considerations can be helpful in making color selections:
  - natural surfaces are usually well textured and have shade and shadow effects that darken them; surfaces of structures are usually smooth and reflect light even if dull-finish paint is used; as a general rule, colors on smooth man-made structures need to be two or three shades darker than the background colors to compensate for the shadow patterns created by naturally textured surfaces that make colors appear darker
  - the color for all structures should be selected to achieve the best blending with the surrounding landscape in both summer and winter
  - galvanized steel on utility structures should be darkened to prevent glare; low-luster paints should be used wherever possible to help reduce glare (although it is almost impossible to remove all sun glare)
  - color (hue) is most effective within 1,000 feet; beyond that point, color becomes more difficult to distinguish, and tone or value determines visibility and resulting visual contrast
  - Surface disturbance of western mineralized soils can result in strong color contrasts; in many situations, this suggests that the area should be avoided as a location for the proposed development or that color selections for the man-made facilities or disturbance might need to reflect the lighter color soil revealed by the disturbance

  - colors should be selected from a distance that permits viewing of the entire landscape surrounding the proposed development
  - colors that blend with or are in harmony with the existing colors of the earth, rocks, and vegetation are usually more visually pleasing and attract less attention than colors that are chosen to match the color of the sky

- Another effective method of reducing the visual impact from a proposed activity or development is to retain as much of the vegetation as possible and where practical to use it to screen the development from public viewing areas. Some other techniques are as follows:
  - design vegetation openings to repeat natural openings in the landscape; edges that are scalloped and irregular are more natural looking; straight line edges should be avoided
  - minimize the impact on existing vegetation by the following:
    - partially clearing the limits of construction rather than clearing the entire area (leaving islands of vegetation results in a more natural look)
    - using irregular clearing shapes
    - feathering and thinning the edges of the cleared areas to reduce strong lines of contrast; to create a more natural look along an edge, retain a good mix of tree/shrub species and sizes
    - disposing of all slash
- The visual impact from new structures placed on the existing landscape can be reduced by using the following:
  - repeating form, line, color, and texture
  - minimizing the number of structures and combining different activities in one structure wherever possible
  - using earth-tone paints and stains and self-weathering metals
  - chemically treating wood so that it can be allowed to self weather
  - using natural stone in wall surfaces
  - burying all or part of the structure
  - selecting paint finishes with low levels of reflectivity
  - using rustic designs and native building materials

  - using natural-appearing forms to complement landscape character
  - screening the structure from view with natural landforms and vegetation

The scars from excessive cut and fill during construction in our western landscapes often leave long-lasting negative visual impacts. This is especially true of activities that disturb the highly mineralized soils of the arid West. Once the dark surface soil layer is disturbed, exposing the much lighter subsurface soil, a strong contrast is created that may take years to recover.

There are a number of ways to reduce the contrasts created by earthwork construction, the most important of which are proper location and alignment. Fitting the proposed development to the existing landforms so as to minimize the size of cuts and fills will greatly reduce visual impacts from earthwork. To reduce strong visual impacts, other earthwork design techniques should be considered, where appropriate, such as balancing cut and fill and constructing with all fill or all cut. Other strategies are as follows:

- Hauling in or hauling out excessive earth cut or fill in sensitive viewing areas
- Rounding or warping slopes (shaping cuts and fills to appear as natural forms)
- Bending slopes to match existing landforms
- Retaining rock formations, vegetation, and drainage, whenever possible
- Blasting split-face rock (cutting rock areas so that the resulting rock forms are irregular in shape, as opposed to making uniform "highway" rock cuts
- Toning down freshly broken rock faces using asphalt emulsions and rock stains
- Using retaining walls to reduce the amount and extent of earthwork
- Retaining vegetation by using retaining walls, reducing surface disturbance, and protecting roots from damage during excavation
- Avoiding soil types that will generate strong contrasts with the surrounding landscape when they are disturbed
- Prohibiting dumping of excess earth/rock on downhill slopes

Strategies for restoration and reclamation are akin to the design strategies for earthwork, as well as the design fundamentals of repeating form, line, color, and texture and reducing unnecessary disturbance. The objectives of restoration and reclamation include reducing long-term visual impacts by decreasing the amount

of disturbed area and blending the disturbed area into the natural environment, while still providing for project operations.

Though restoration and reclamation are a separate part of project design, they should not be forgotten or ignored. It is always a good idea to require a restoration/reclamation plan as part of the original design package. All areas of disturbance that are not needed for operation and maintenance should be restored as closely as possible to previous condition.

Several strategies that can enhance any restoration or reclamation are as follows:

- Striping, saving, and replacing topsoil (six-inch surface layer) on disturbed earth surfaces
- Enhancing vegetation by
  - mulching cleared areas
  - furrowing slopes
  - using planting holes on cut/fill slopes to retain water
  - choosing native plant species
  - fertilizing, mulching, and watering vegetation
  - replacing soil, brush, rocks, forest debris over disturbed earth surfaces when appropriate, thus allowing for natural regeneration rather than introducing an unnatural looking grass cover
- Minimizing the number of structures and combining different activities in one structure wherever possible.

Projects and activities associated with linear alignments include rights-of-way, roads, trails, pipeline developments, and underground and overhead utility lines. The visual impact of a linear project depends largely on where it is located and how it is molded to the natural terrain. Proper location can often contribute significantly to reducing line and color impacts, making other measures either unnecessary or less costly and easier to accomplish.

Finding the best route for linear alignments involves the following:

- Identifying and analyzing all possible corridor alignments and selecting the one most feasible for the proposed project.
- Locating the proposed project within the selected corridor after a thorough analysis of all environmental, socioeconomic, and engineering factors.

There are several major considerations for determining an alignment, as follows:

- Topography is a crucial element in alignment selection. Visually, it can be used to subordinate or hide man-made changes in the landscape. Projects located at breaks in topography or behind tree groupings are usually of much less visual impact than projects on steep side slopes. By taking advantage of natural topographic features, cut and fill slopes can be greatly minimized.
- Topographic breaks frequently exhibit a natural line element that the proposed alignments can repeat or blend with to strengthen the design. This line element is partly established by a visual shadow zone, which will further reduce the contrast of the project.
- Soils are especially important when selecting an alignment and should be analyzed for stability and fertility, and a revegetation program should be planned.
- Hydrological conditions can strongly affect the visual impact of buried and surface construction. The risks of surface and subsurface erosion within the corridor should be analyzed and evaluated.
- Crossings with other linear features or structures should be designed to minimize their visual impact, as follows:
  - when possible, crossings should be made at right angles
  - structures should be set as far back from the crossing as possible
  - in areas with tree and shrub cover, the rights-of-way and structures should be screened from the crossing area

It is important to remember that when a system is planned and designed, the following parameters apply:

- Other services that will be needed to support the system must be analyzed and included in the design considerations. For example, a construction access road, electrical power with a backup system, and sanitation facilities are usually needed for most projects. At times, the visual impact of the support facilities is the deciding factor for the specific location of the main project.
- How the system is to be maintained must also be considered.
- A rehabilitation plan should be developed. All areas of disturbance that are not needed for operation and maintenance should be restored as closely as possible to previous conditions.

The engineering design, landscape design, and visual considerations for a linear alignment must be determined together to ensure that all three are addressed and included in the final design solution.

B.2.14 Livestock Grazing

Standard Operating Procedures

- Adhere to the Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin Area Standards and Guidelines for Grazing and allow regrowth before winter or ungrazed fall growth to provide for recovery of root carbohydrates.
- Usually it is necessary to protect seedings from grazing for one full year and through the growing season of the second year. Some seedings established during adverse weather cycles may need protection for a longer period.
- Springs and seeps or other projects affecting water and associated resources should be designed to maintain the associated riparian area and assure attainment of standards.
- The guidelines in the State of Nevada BMPs should be followed.
- Periodic compliance inspections on grazing allotments should be conducted to ensure adherence to mandatory terms and conditions of grazing permits.

Best Management Practices

- Use livestock grazing as an intensively managed prescriptive grazing practice to control cheatgrass and noxious or invasive weeds.
- In spring, graze for a short duration earlier in the season so that sufficient soil moisture remains for plant recovery.
- Implement short duration grazing (up to three weeks, with more animals in smaller pastures) where infrastructure permits it during the growing season. Avoid regrazing the same plants in one growing season.
- Rotate livestock use areas year to year and not in the same place at the same time each year.
- Graze during the dormant season to allow plants to recover every year.
- Allow for rest and recovery periods before or after grazing during critical growth period.
- Maintain range developments to maintain or improve distribution.
- Avoid use most years in areas of valuable woody plants during times when they are selected.
- Avoid selective use on key species by rest following heavy dormant season use.

- Graze established seedings to avoid decadent plants and poor nutrient cycles, particularly in crested wheatgrass seedings.
- Avoid the following grazing management practices:
  - long seasonal use with no recovery time
  - heavy use (which stresses plants)
  - little or no regrowth before winter, when there is little stubble for root crown protection
  - use at the same time every year, repeating the stress
  - no rest or growing season recovery (little recovery with long seasons of use)
  - little or ineffective herding
  - salt placed in the same locations year after year
  - livestock left behind after pasture moves
  - grazing during the critical growth period year after year
- Do no graze seedings until the plants are well established.
- Use rotation or deferment to vary the timing of grazing to allow for periodic rest of upland vegetation during critical growth periods.
- Provide occasional rest to allow whole growing season for recovery.
- When using livestock to control cheatgrass or noxious or invasive weeds, match animal dietary preference or tolerance to the target species.
- Use the target weed's biology when developing a grazing strategy.
- Manage heavy grazing on target weed species to account for any intermixed desirable species.
- Manage animals' post treatment grazing to contain weed seeds.

Best Management Practices—Vegetation/Riparian Zone Management Guidelines

- Achieve proper functioning condition by managing livestock grazing with appropriate riparian management practices.
- Graze earlier in the season when cattle use uplands.
- Graze plants only once or twice per year.
- Avoid hot season grazing of riparian areas.
- Allow regrowth before winter by grazing early enough for substantial plant regrowth during the growing season to slow spring flows and retain soil.

- For maintenance or improvement of willows, allow two growing seasons rest before late season use.
- Provide and maintain alternate water sources for better distribution.
- In addition to the grazing management practices to avoid listed above, avoid the following:
  - hot season grazing in big pastures with little riparian (poor distribution)
  - few waters and only riparian waters (poor distribution)
  - heavy use (stresses plants, tramples banks, and consumes last year's wood)
  - little or no regrowth before winter (little stubble for sediment)

B.2.15 Minerals and Energy

Actions involving minerals and energy are governed by the following:

- Surface Operating Standards and Guidelines to Oil and Gas Exploration and Development (also known as "The Gold Book"; 2007).
- Mineral Materials Disposal Handbook H-3600-1 (2002)
- Solid Minerals Reclamation Handbook H-3042-1
- State of Nevada BMPs; Chapter 9 (Internet website: 222.ndep.nv.gov/bwqp/bmp05.htm)
- 43 CFR, Part 8900 et seq.
- Onshore Orders 1-8
- Washington Office BMPs; BMP Technical Information can be found online at: http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/energy/oil_and_gas/best_management_practices/technical_information.html

Best Management Practices—Fluid Mineral Leasing

Exploration

- Install temporary gates for use during the course of operations, unless the fence was immediately repaired. On completion of operations, restore fences to at least their original condition.
- Mitigate or suspend all activities off maintained roads that create excessive surface rutting during adverse conditions affecting soil moisture caused by such climatic factors as thawing, heavy rains, snow, flooding, or drought.

- Limit off-road vehicle travel to that necessary to complete the geophysical operations.
- Require specialized low surface impact equipment (such as wide- or balloon-tired vehicles and ATVs) or helicopters for any activities in off-road areas to protect the fragile soils or other resources.
- Locate powder magazines at least a mile from traveled roads, unless otherwise authorized after analysis or review. Require loaded shot holes and charges to be attended at all times.
- Require all trash, flagging, and lath to be removed and hauled to an authorized disposal site. Do not allow oil or lubricants to be drained onto the ground surface.
- Require the undersides of all heavy equipment to be washed before being driven onto public lands and discourage driving through or parking on noxious weed infestations.
- Stockpile all available topsoil from all disturbances for use in reclamation projects.
- Stockpile, shred, and use removed vegetation as mulch during site rehabilitation.
- Return geophysical drill hole cuttings to the hole if possible, or at a minimum, rake and spread it out so as not to impede vegetation regrowth or to create erosion problems.

Preconstruction

- Use existing roads to the extent possible. Keep additional roads, if needed, to an absolute minimum and have the BLM Administrative Officer approve the location of routes before construction.
- Construct and maintain all access roads to BLM road standards, according to the Gold Book (2007) and BLM Manual 9113 (BLM 2011).
- Restrict off-road travel to terrain with less than 30 percent slopes; 20 percent if highly erodible.
- Limit proposed surface disturbance and vehicular travel to the approved well location and access route.

Well Pad and Facility Construction

- Ensure that every pad, access road, or facility site have an approved surface drainage plan.
- Confine or direct drainage from disturbed areas so that erosion of undisturbed areas would not be increased.
- Do not allow runoff water (including that from roads) to flow into intermittent or perennial waterways without first passing through a

sediment-trapping mechanism. Erosion control structures may include water bars, berms, drainage ditches, sediment ponds, or devices.

- Plan access road construction for exploratory wells such that a permanent road could later be constructed in the event of field development.
- Avoid constructing access roads on steep hillsides and near watercourses where alternate routes provide adequate access.
- Design access roads requiring construction with cut and fill to minimize surface disturbance; take into account the character of the landform, natural contours, cut material, depth of cut, resource concerns, visual contrast, and where the fill material will be deposited.
- Do not cast fill material over hilltops or into drainages. Cut slope ratios should normally be no steeper than 3:1 and fill slopes no steeper than 2:1.
- Use low water crossings whenever possible.
- Ensure that well site layout takes into account the character of the topography and landform. Avoid deep vertical cuts and steep, long fill slopes. Construct all cut and fill slopes to the least percent slope practical.
- Require trash to be retained in portable trash cages and hauled to an authorized disposal site for disposal. Prohibit burning on the well site.
- Install and maintain cattle guards whenever access roads cut are through pasture gates or fences. Maintenance includes cleaning out under cattle guard bases, when needed.
- Adequately fence, post, or cover mud, separation pits, and other containments used during the exploration or operation of the lease for storing any hazardous materials.

Utilization

- Conduct operations to prevent damage to, interference with, or disruption of water flows and improvements associated with all springs, wells, and impoundments.
- Require companies controlling roads that provide access to crucial wildlife areas to close the roads with a lockable gate to prevent general use during critical periods of the year, when resource problems are experienced (for example, during hunting seasons and winter).

- Allow the use of closed road segments to legitimate authorized agents of the lessee or their subcontractors, the land managing agency, and other agencies with a legitimate need (for example, NDOW and other law enforcement agencies).
- Require closing and reclaiming unnecessary roads to reduce fragmentation and restore habitat integrity, while reducing the potential for wildlife disturbances.
- Close roads during crucial periods, such as wildlife winter periods, spring runoff, calving and fawning seasons, and saturated soil conditions.
- Require storage of in approved containers for petroleum products, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, helicopter fuel, crankcase oil, lubricants, and cleaning solvents used to fuel, lubricate, and clean vehicles and equipment.
- Require hazardous materials to be properly stored in separate containers to prevent mixing, drainage, or accidents. Prohibit hazardous materials from being drained onto the ground or into streams or drainage areas.
- Require totally enclosed containment for all solid construction waste. Trash, garbage, petroleum products, and related litter would be removed to an authorized sanitary landfill approved for the disposal of these waste classes.

B.2.16 Renewable Energy

Standard Operating Procedures

- Authorize ROWs by applying appropriate BMPs (e.g., BLM Wind Energy Development EIS [June 2005] and Solar Energy Development in Six Western States ROD [October 2012]), land use restrictions, stipulations, and mitigation measures.

B.2.17 Transportation and Access

Standard Operating Procedures

- Continue coordinating with counties and other agency road entities to promote use of BMPs for road maintenance they perform within CCD boundaries.
- Maintain an inventory of existing road and trail systems.
- Use BLM Manual 9113.16 and BLM Handbook 9113-2 to guide all maintenance and road construction designs and requirements. Include definitions for functional road classification and maintenance levels for BLM roads.

- Require all highway ROWs and other road authorizations to include noxious and invasive weed stipulations for prevention, inventory, treatment, and revegetation or rehabilitation. Road abandonment would generally include at least 3 years of post-abandonment monitoring and treatment.

Best Management Practices

- In order to ensure public access and safety, the BLM CCD will continue an active road maintenance program, using redesign, blading, brush removal for sight distance as appropriate, scarification, graveling, water barring, low water crossings, spur ditching, seeding and culvert installation and cleaning.
- No new NEPA analysis would be required for road maintenance within the defined maintenance disturbance/easement footprint, which is defined as previously disturbed or maintained. Disturbance outside of the defined maintenance disturbance/easement footprint or road realignment would be subject to additional NEPA compliance.

B.2.18 Lands and Realty

Standard Operating Procedures

Power lines will be constructed in accordance to standards outlined in Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines, The State of the Art in 1996 (Avian Power Line Interaction Committee [APLIC], Edison Electric Institute and the Raptor Research Foundation, Inc., Washington, DC) or based on best science available. Right-of-way applicants will assume the burden and expense of proving that proposed pole designs not shown in this publication are safe for raptors. A raptor expert approved by the Authorized Officer will provide such proof.

ROWs and other lands and realty authorizations would contain noxious and invasive plant management terms or stipulations for all ground-disturbing actions. Examples of these authorizations are power lines, pipelines, transmission corridors, energy development sites and related development, and gravel pits. This would require the following:

- Conducting a predisturbance noxious weed inventory
- Designing to avoid or minimize vegetation removal and weed introduction or spread
- Managing weeds during the life of the ROW or authorization to prevent or minimize weed introduction or spread
- Abandoning the ROW or authorization to establish competitive vegetation on bare ground areas

- Monitoring revegetation success and weed prevention and control for a reasonable number of years

Best Management Practices
Coordinate with the NDOW early in the sale process on proposals to dispose of public land encumbered by a small or large capacity wildlife water development Ensure if the ROW is permitted, that the water development is sufficiently mitigated.

B.2.19 Recreation

Guidance for recreation use can be found in the Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1, Appendix C, Section II-C; the Recreation Permit Administration Handbook H-2930-1; Recreation Permit Fee Manual 2930; and 43 CFR, Part 2930.

Special recreation permits would contain noxious weed management stipulations; examples are pre-event inventories to avoid infested areas, event management to avoid or isolate activities that could introduce or spread weeds, monitoring and treatment of infestations exacerbated by the activity, and other appropriate noxious weed management stipulations.

Lands may be temporarily closed to other uses during recreation performed under a special recreation permit, such as equestrian endurance rides or motorcycle events.

Recreational use permits shall be issued in an equitable manner for specific recreational uses of BLM-administered lands and related waters as a means to manage visitor use; provide for visitor health, safety, and enjoyment; minimize adverse resource impacts; and provide for private and commercial recreational use according to limits or allocations established through the BLM's planning process.

The CCD shall provide for more intensive visitor management, resource protection, and facility investment where the public has demonstrated its desire to use lands for outdoor recreation; where Congress has determined that the resources present in the area are of national importance; and where it has been determined that outdoor recreation is a high priority.

Recreation resources will be evaluated on an individual basis as part of activity and project level planning. Such evaluations will consider sensitivity, and impacts on recreation resources in the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to ensure the compatibility of projects with recreation management objectives.

B.2.20 Wilderness Study Areas

Standard Operating Procedure
All Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) will be managed in accordance with the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands under Wilderness Review H-8500-1.

Manage all WSAs in accordance with BLM Manual 6330 Management of Wilderness Study Areas (2012).

Manage and protect WSAs Consistent with relevant law so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.

Ensure that all decisions and activities within WSAs conform to FLPMA, NEPA, designating legislation, and other applicable laws, and BLM policies and guidelines.

Develop and maintain relationships with other federal agencies, tribal governments, state and local governments, and general public regarding stewardship of WSAs.

New discretionary uses that would impair the suitability of areas for designation as wilderness should not be established or authorized within WSAs.

Exceptions to the non-impairment criteria are only allowable for seven classes:

- Emergencies
- Public Safety
- Restoration of impacts from violations and emergencies
- Valid existing rights
- Grandfathered uses
- Protection or enhancement of wilderness characteristics or values
- Other legal requirements.

All proposals within WSAs are subject to the policies established in the BLM Manual 6330 and must be evaluated consistent with implementing regulations, policy, and guidance using the NEPA process provided in H-1790-1. Compliance with NEPA may include the use of the following: EA, EIS, DNA, or under rare circumstances, a CX.

Issuance of fluid mineral leases will be limited to within 0.25 mile of a WSA boundary. Any quarter-quarter sections intersected by or including a portion of a WSA boundary will be excluded from nomination unless an official Cadastral Survey has been completed. IM NV-2011-003.

B.2.21 Public Health and Safety

Standard Operating Procedures and Best Management Practices—Wildlife Damage Management Activities

- No control is allowed on public lands within a mile of any community, major mine, developed recreation site, or any residence, except for the purpose of human health and safety or as requested specifically by a cooperator. APHIS-WS will notify the CCD before any damage control is implemented within the restricted areas, and the CCD would approve exceptions on a case-by-case basis. No M-44s or other toxicants that are not species specific are to be used within these areas, in accordance with EPA label use restrictions (that is, seven miles).
- Controls, such as distance and signs, next to state or federal highways and county-maintained roads must be consistent with the NDOW trapping regulations.
- All EPA use restrictions and requirements for toxicants are to be followed where control devices are used on public lands. The CCD must be notified before any toxicants are deployed, and a map of the treatment area must be provided. Adequate signs must be provided and maintained.
- All equipment (including traps, snares, and M-44s) and warning signs will be removed from bird-hunting areas, identified in coordination with NDOW, no later than one week before the opening day of the hunting season.
- The CCD will identify through the APHIS-WS annual work plan process other areas of public lands considered special resource use areas on which control activities must be avoided, except as requested by NDOW, or other protective restrictions may apply. An example is special status species habitats (e.g., sage-grouse leks and nesting areas).

B.2.22 Summary

The BMPs/SOPs listed in this handbook are not universally applicable and do not encompass all the effective BMPs/SOPs currently required or available. These BMPs/SOPs expand and supplement the basic guidelines and minimum requirements of the BLM manuals, practices, and regulations. However, several common themes related to the mitigation of environmental impacts were expressed throughout the previous sections, as follows:

- The need for proper planning related to timing, spatial extent, and duration critical to minimize environmental impacts

- The value of consulting with specialists, such as cultural resource offices and weed managers, to make educated and accurate management decisions
- The importance of considering more than one factor, such as wildlife or water quality, when developing or implementing management activities
- The necessity of contingency revegetation plans in cases where natural reestablishment of native vegetation may not be feasible due to lack of seed source or impacts from competing nonnative or invasive vegetation
- The need to give special emphasis to the protection of sensitive resources., such as listed species habitats and cultural resources
- The importance of developing inventory and monitoring strategies

Regardless of the project proposed or outcomes desired, managers involved in integrated vegetation management should consider these six thematic BMPs as well as the protection of human health and safety throughout all stages of planning and implementation.

B.3 SOURCES AND GENERAL REFERENCES

Listed below are additional resources that the BLM may consult, on a case-by-case basis, for additional BMP guidance applicable in the CCD planning area.

Instruction Memorandums and Technical Documents

BLM

- Instruction Memorandum No. 2007-021. Integration of Best Management Practices into Application for Permit to Drill Approvals and Associated Rights-of-Way
- Best Management Practices (BMPs) Information Sheets (2004). http://www.blm.gov/style/medialib/blm/wo/MINERALS__REALTY__AND_RESOURCE_PROTECTION_/bmps.Par.73748.File.dat/WO1_WO_BMPs_Technical_Information_Sheets.pdf.
- Best Management Practices (BMPs) Technical Information (2013). http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/energy/oil_and_gas/best_management_practices/technical_information.html.

Land Use Planning

BLM

- Record of Decision - Implementation of a Wind Energy Development Program and Associated Land Use Plan Amendments, (December 2005). http://www.windeis.anl.gov/documents/docs/WindPEISROD.pdf

- Final Programmatic EIS Record of Decision to Evaluate Wind Energy Development on Western Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management (2005)
- Record of Decision for Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Seventeen Western States (2007)
- Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments/Record of Decision (ROD) for Designation of Energy Corridors on Bureau of Land Management-Administered Lands in the 11 Western States (2009)

Manuals and Handbooks

BLM

- Manual 9113.16, Roads
- Handbook 9113-2, Road Design

USEPA

- Inactive Mine Site Characterization and Cleanup Handbook, EPA 910-8-00-001 (2000)

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection and the Nevada Division of Conservation Districts

- Handbook of Best Management Practices (1994)

State of Nevada

- Best Management Practices Handbook (1994)

Reports

BLM

- Programmatic Environmental Report for Vegetation Treatments on BLM land (2005)

EPA

- Drinking Water Academy Bulletin, Managing Septic Systems to Prevent Contamination of Drinking Water, EPA-816-F-01-030 (2001)

Forest Service

- Drinking Water from Forests and Grasslands: A Synthesis of Scientific Literature, General Technical Report SRS-39 (2000)

Standards and Guidelines

BLM

- Visual Resource Management for Fluid Minerals. Best Management Practices/Participants Notebook Field Reference Guide (2007)

BLM and Forest Service

- Surface Operating Standards and Guidelines for Oil and Gas Exploration and Development (commonly referred to as The Gold Book), 4th edition, (2007)

Forest Service

- General Water Quality Best Management Practices, Pacific Northwest Region, (1988)
- Low-Volume Roads Engineering, Best Management Practices Field Guide, (2003)

Nevada Northeastern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council (RAC), the Sierra Front Northwestern Great Basin RAC, and the Mojave-Southern Great Basin RAC, as chartered by the Department of the Interior

- OHV Administration Guidelines for Nevada Public Lands, http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/res/resource_advisory/northeastern_great/s_gs/ohvs.html (2013)
- Northeastern Great Basin Area Standards and Guidelines for Grazing and Wild Horses and Burros, http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/res/resource_advisory/northeastern_great/s_gs/wild_horses.html (2013)
- Standards and Guidelines for Nevada's Mojave-Southern Great Basin Area, http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/res/resource_advisory/mojave-southern_grat.html (2006)

State of Nevada

- Best Management Practices Handbook http://ndep.nv.gov/bwqp/bmp05.htm

US Department of Transportation

- Best Management Practices for Erosion and Sediment Control (current edition)

Useful websites:

- National Ambient Air Quality Standards http://www.epa.gov/air/criteria.html
- Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Program - Pollutants of Concern http://ndep.nv.gov/baqp/monitoring/aaqstd.html

- Guide to Best Management Practices (BMPs) http://ndep.nv.gov/bwqp/bmp05.htm

Interagency Operating Procedure References

BLM (United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management). 2006. BLM Manual 9011-Chemical Pest Control. Internet website: http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/prog/weeds/9011.print.html. Accessed October 30, 2008.

_____. 2007a. Record of Decision for the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States. US Department of the Interior. September 2007.

_____. 2007b. Vegetation Treatments on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Final Programmatic Environmental Report. US Department of the Interior. June 2007.

_____. 2008c. Integrated Vegetation Management Handbook 1740-2, Programmatic Biological Assessment for Vegetation Management, US Department of the Interior.

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Appendix C

Nevada Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations

APPENDIX C
NEVADA FLUID MINERAL LEASING STIPULATIONS

STIPULATION NUMBERING SYSTEM
(EX—NV-B-02-A-TL)

District	Resource	Resource #	Stip #	Constraint (TL, CSU, NSO, NTL)
Battle Mtn = B	Pronghorn antelope seasonal habitat	01	A	TL
	Pronghorn antelope calving habitat	01	B	TL
Carson City = C	Mule deer seasonal habitat	02	A	TL
	Mule deer migration corridors	02	B	TL
Elko = E	Mule deer fawning habitat	02	C	TL
	Elk seasonal habitat	03	A	TL
Ely = L	Elk calving habitat	03	B	TL
	Bighorn sheep year-round habitat	04	A	CSU
Southern NV =	Bighorn sheep lambing/crucial winter habitat	04	B	TL
S	Bighorn sheep summer range	04	C	TL
	Wild horse and burros notice	05	A	NTL
Winnemucca =	T&E, sensitive, and special status species notice	06	A	NTL
W	Raptor nests	06	B	TL
	Cultural resources notice	07	A	NTL
	National Register of Historic Places	07	B	NSO
	Eligible sites for National Register of Historic Places	07	C	NSO
	Trails	07	D	NSO
	Fossils (PFYC 2) notice	08	A	NTL
	Fossils (PFYC 3) notice	08	B	NTL
	Fossils (PFYC 4) notice	08	C	NTL
	Fossils (PFCY-5) stipulation	08	D	NSO
	Recreation	09	A	NSO
	Riparian habitat	10	A	NSO

District	Resource	Resource #	Stip #	Constraint (TL, CSU, NSO, NTL)
	Riparian habitat buffer	10	B	CSU
	100-year floodplains	10	C	NSO
	Playas	10	D	NSO
	Municipal wellhead zones notice	10	E	NTL
	Soil Slopes > 30 percent	11	A	CSU
	Soil Slopes > 40 percent	11	B	NSO
	Severe soil erosion	11	C	CSU
	NDOT mineral sites notice	12	A	NTL
	Salable minerals-community pit notice	12	B	NTL
	Mining claims notice	13	A	NTL
	Solid mineral leasing notice	14	A	NTL
	**Continue this numbering system for all district-specific stipulations unique to their own district after these standard ones.*			

PRONGHORN ANTELOPE SEASONAL HABITAT (#NV-?-01-A-TL)

Stipulation—Timing Limitation (TL). No surface activity within pronghorn antelope [INSERT TYPE OF HABITAT (e.g. winter, summer, crucial winter, etc.)] habitat from (INSERT MONTH and DAY) through (MONTH and DAY).

Objective (Purpose)—To protect pronghorn antelope [INSERT TYPE OF HABITAT (e.g. winter, summer, crucial winter, etc.)] habitat necessary to maintaining the critical life stages of pronghorn wildlife populations.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not adversely affect the pronghorn antelope and its habitat. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated impacts on pronghorn antelope and its habitat. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the habitat.

Modification—The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the Authorized Officer, in consultation with NDOW, determines that portions of the area no longer contain the [INSERT TYPE OF HABITAT (e.g. winter, summer, crucial winter, etc.)] pronghorn habitat or that the proposed action would not affect the species and habitat. The dates for the timing restriction may also be modified by the Authorized Officer if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part 3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The restriction may be waived it the Authorized Officer determines that the described lands do not contain suitable pronghorn habitat or are otherwise incapable of serving the requirements of the species and therefore no longer warrant consideration as a component necessary for their protection. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part 3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

PRONGHORN ANTELOPE CALVING HABITAT (#NV-?-01-B-TL)

Stipulation—Timing Limitation (TL). No surface activity within pronghorn antelope calving areas from (INSERT MONTH and DAY) through (MONTH and DAY).

Objective (Purpose)—To protect pronghorn antelope calving habitat necessary to maintaining the critical life stages of pronghorn wildlife populations.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not adversely affect the pronghorn antelope calving areas. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated impacts to pronghorn antelope calving areas. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the habitat.

Modification—The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the Authorized Officer, in consultation with NDOW, determines that portions of the area no longer contain pronghorn antelope calving habitat or that the proposed action would not affect the species and habitat. The dates for the timing restriction may also be modified by the Authorized Officer if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part 3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The restriction may be waived if the Authorized Officer determines that the described lands do not contain suitable pronghorn calving habitat or are otherwise incapable of serving the requirements of the species and therefore no longer warrant consideration as a component necessary for their protection. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part 3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

MULE DEER SEASONAL HABITAT (#NV-?-02-A-TL)

Stipulation—Timing Limitation (TL). No surface activity within mule deer habitat from [INSERT TYPE OF HABITAT (e.g. winter, summer, crucial winter, etc.)] habitat from (INSERT MONTH and DAY) through (MONTH and DAY).

Objective (Purpose)—To protect mule deer [INSERT TYPE OF HABITAT (e.g. winter, summer, crucial winter, etc.)] habitat necessary to maintaining the critical life stages of mule deer wildlife populations.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not adversely affect the mule deer and its habitat. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated impacts on the mule deer and its habitat. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the habitat.

Modification—The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the Authorized Officer, in consultation with NDOW, determines that portions of the area no longer contain the [INSERT TYPE OF HABITAT (e.g. winter, summer, crucial winter, etc.)] mule deer habitat or that the proposed action would not affect the species and habitat. The dates for the timing restriction may also be modified by the Authorized Officer if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part 3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The restriction may be waived if the Authorized Officer determines that the described lands do not contain suitable mule deer habitat or are otherwise incapable of serving the requirements of the species and therefore no longer warrant consideration as a component necessary for their protection. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part 3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

MULE DEER MIGRATION CORRIDORS (#NV-?-02-B-TL)

Stipulation—Timing Limitation (TL). No surface activity within mule deer migration habitat from (INSERT MONTH and DAY) through (MONTH and DAY).

Objective (Purpose)—To protect mule deer migration corridors necessary to maintaining the critical life stages of mule deer wildlife populations.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not adversely affect the mule deer and its habitat. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated impacts on the mule deer and its habitat. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the habitat.

Modification—The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the Authorized Officer, in consultation with NDOW, determines that portions of the area no longer contain the [INSERT TYPE OF HABITAT (e.g. winter, summer, crucial winter, etc.)] mule deer habitat or that the proposed action would not affect the species and habitat. The dates for the timing restriction may also be modified by the Authorized Officer if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part 3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—No waiver.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

MULE DEER FAWNING HABITAT (#NV-?-02-C-TL)

Stipulation—Timing Limitation (TL). No surface activity within mule deer fawning from (INSERT MONTH and DAY) through (MONTH and DAY).

Objective (Purpose)—To protect mule deer fawning habitat corridors necessary to maintaining the critical life stages of mule deer wildlife populations.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not adversely affect the mule deer and its fawning habitat. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated impacts on the mule deer and its fawning habitat. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the habitat.

Modification—The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the Authorized Officer, in consultation with NDOW, determines that portions of the area no longer contain the [INSERT TYPE OF HABITAT (e.g. winter, summer, crucial winter, etc.)] mule deer habitat or that the proposed action would not affect the species and habitat. The dates for the timing restriction may also be modified by the Authorized Officer if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part 3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The Authorized Officer may waive the restriction if it is determined that the described lands do not contain suitable mule deer habitat, or are otherwise incapable of serving the requirements of the species and therefore no longer warrant consideration as a component necessary for its protection. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part 3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

ELK SEASONAL HABITAT (#NV-?-03-A-TL)

Stipulation—Timing Limitation (TL). No surface activity within elk (INSERT TYPE OF HABITAT (e.g. winter, summer, crucial winter, etc.)] habitat from (INSERT MONTH and DAY) through (MONTH and DAY).

Objective (Purpose)—To protect elk from disturbance during [INSERT TYPE OF HABITAT (e.g. winter, summer, crucial winter, etc.)] habitat necessary to maintaining the critical life stages of elk wildlife populations.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not adversely affect elk seasonal habitat. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated impacts on elk and its habitat. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the habitat.

Modification—The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the Authorized Officer, in consultation with NDOW, determines that portions of the area no longer contain the [INSERT TYPE OF HABITAT (e.g. winter, summer, crucial winter, etc.)] elk habitat or that the proposed action would not affect the species and habitat. The dates for the timing restriction may also be modified by the Authorized Officer if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part 3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The Authorized Officer may waive the restriction if it is determined that the described lands do not contain suitable elk habitat, or are otherwise incapable of serving the requirements of the species and therefore no longer warrant consideration as a component necessary for its protection. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part 3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

ELK CALVING HABITAT (#NV-?-03-B-TL)

Stipulation—Timing Limitation (TL). No surface activity within elk calving areas from (INSERT MONTH and DAY) through (MONTH and DAY).

Objective (Purpose)—To protect elk [INSERT TYPE OF HABITAT (e.g. winter, summer, crucial winter, etc.)] habitat necessary to maintaining the critical life stages of elk wildlife populations.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not adversely affect the elk and its habitat. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated impacts on elk and its habitat. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the habitat.

Modification—The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the Authorized Officer, in consultation with NDOW, determines that portions of the area no longer contain the [INSERT TYPE OF HABITAT (e.g. winter, summer, crucial winter, etc.)] elk habitat or that the proposed action would not affect the species and habitat. The dates for the timing restriction may also be modified by the Authorized Officer if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part 3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The Authorized Officer may waive the restriction if it is determined that the described lands do not contain suitable elk habitat or are otherwise incapable of serving the requirements of the species and therefore no longer warrant consideration as a component necessary for their protection. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part 3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

BIGHORN SHEEP YEAR-ROUND HABITAT (#NV-?-04-A-CSU)

Stipulation—Controlled Surface Use (CSU) applies to lands within bighorn year-round occupied habitat. Surface occupancy or use is subject to the following special operating constraint:

Objective (Purpose)—To protect bighorn sheep occupied year-round habitat necessary to maintaining the critical life stages of bighorn sheep populations.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not adversely affect the bighorn sheep and its habitat. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated impacts. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the habitat.

Modification—The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the Authorized Officer, in consultation with NDOW, determines that portions of the area no longer contain the habitat or that the proposed action would not affect the species and habitat. The dates for the timing restriction may also be modified if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The restriction may be waived if it is determined that the described lands do not contain suitable habitat or are otherwise incapable of serving the requirements of the species and therefore no longer warrant consideration as a component necessary for their protection. In certain instances this determination would come after consulting with other managing agencies or interested publics. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

BIGHORN SHEEP LAMBING/CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE HABITAT (#NV-?-04-B-TL)

Stipulation—Timing Limitation (TL) -No surface activity within bighorn lambing/crucial winter range from November 1 through March 31 for Desert Bighorn and from November 1 through May 15 for California and Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep

Objective (Purpose)—To protect bighorn sheep from disturbance during the lambing/crucial winter habitat necessary to maintaining the critical life stages of bighorn sheep wildlife populations.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not adversely affect the Bighorn Sheep and its lambing and crucial winter range. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated impacts. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the habitat.

Modification—The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the Authorized Officer, in consultation with NDOW, determines that portions of the area no longer contain the habitat or that the proposed action would not affect the species and habitat. The dates for the timing restriction may also be modified if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The restriction may be waived if it is determined that the described lands do not contain suitable habitat, or are otherwise incapable of serving the requirements of the species and therefore no longer warrant consideration as a component necessary for their protection. In certain instances this determination would come after consulting with other managing agencies or interested publics. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

BIGHORN SHEEP SUMMER RANGE (#NV-?-04-C-TL)

Stipulation—Timing Limitation (TL) -No surface activity within bighorn summer range from April 1 through November 31 for Desert Bighorn and from May 15 through October 31 for California and Rocky Mountain Bighorn.

Objective (Purpose)—To protect bighorn sheep and its summer range habitat necessary to maintaining the critical life stages of bighorn sheep wildlife populations.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not adversely affect the bighorn sheep and its summer range. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated impacts. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the habitat.

Modification—The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the Authorized Officer, in consultation with NDOW, determines that portions of the area no longer contain the habitat or that the proposed action would not affect the species and habitat. The dates for the timing restriction may also be modified if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The restriction may be waived if it is determined that the described lands do not contain suitable habitat, or are otherwise incapable of serving the requirements of the species and therefore no longer warrant consideration as a component necessary for their protection. In certain instances this determination would come after consulting with other managing agencies or interested publics. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

NOTICE TO LESSEE - WILD HORSE AND BURRO (#NV-?-05-A-NTL)

Wild horse or burro herds are known to use some or all of the proposed lease area. If proposed fluid mineral activities are to occur in a herd management area (HMA) or a Herd Area (HA) the BLM Authorized Officer may identify mitigation measures necessary for reducing adverse impacts to wild horses and/or burros. These measures would be designed in a manner that does not hinder the wild and free-roaming behavior of the horses and burros and may include, but are not limited to, providing alternative water sources for horses of equal quality and quantity as well as fencing to prevent access to project area. Additional specific measures to protect horses and burros may be developed during review of proposals.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

NOTICE TO LESSEE - T&E, SENSITIVE AND SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (#NV-?-06-A-NTL)

Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation Stipulation:

The lease area may now or hereafter contain plants, animals, or their habitats determined to be threatened, endangered, or other special status species. The BLM may recommend modifications to exploration and development proposals to further its conservation and management objective to avoid BLM-approved activity that will contribute to a need to list such species or their habitat. The BLM may require modifications to or disapprove proposed activity that is likely to result in jeopardy to the continued existence of a proposed or listed threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of a designated or proposed critical habitat. The BLM will not approve any ground-disturbing activity that may affect any such species or critical habitat until it completes its obligations under applicable requirements of the Endangered Species Act as amended, 16 U.S.C. §1531 et seq., including completion of any required procedure for conference or consultation.* *(If known list the specific plants, animals or habitat type here.)*

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

RESOURCE—RAPTOR NEST SITES
(NV-?-06-B-TL)

Stipulation—Timing Limitation. No surface activity from [insert date] through [insert date] within 0.5 mile of a raptor nest site which has been active within the past five years.

Objective (Purpose)—To protect raptor nesting activities necessary to maintaining the critical life stages of existing raptor populations.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not adversely affect raptor nest sites being protected by the restriction. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests, in consultation with NDOW, negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated impacts. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the habitat.

Modification—The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the Authorized Officer, in consultation with NDOW, determines that portions of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting raptor nesting activity. The dates for the timing restriction may be modified if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The stipulation may be waived if the Authorized Officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife determines that the entire leasehold no longer contains raptor nest sites. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

NOTICE TO LESSEE - CULTURAL RESOURCES (#NV-?-07-A-NTL)

Cultural Resources and Tribal Consultation Stipulation

This lease may be found to contain historic properties or resources protected under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Executive Order 13007, or other statutes and executive orders. The BLM will not approve any ground-disturbing activities that may affect any such properties or resources until it completes its obligations (e.g., State Historic Preservation Officer [SHPO] and tribal consultation) under applicable requirements of the NHPA and other authorities. The BLM may require modification to exploration or development proposals to protect such properties or disapprove any activity that is likely to result in adverse effects that cannot be successfully avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (#NV-?-07-B-NSO)

Stipulation—No Surface Occupancy (NSO) within the boundaries of National Register-listed properties and districts, National Historic Landmarks, and Traditional Cultural Properties listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP and additional lands outside their designated boundaries to the extent necessary to protect values where the setting and visual integrity are critical to their eligibility.

Objective (Purpose)—To protect National Register-listed properties and districts, National Historic Landmarks, and TCPs listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if the BLM determines, in consultation with the Nevada SHPO (if required by the Statewide Protocol Agreement), that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not adversely affect National Register-listed properties and districts, National Historic Landmarks, and TCPs listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP. An exception may also be granted if the BLM, in consultation with the Nevada SHPO, negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily take into account any anticipated adverse effects. The Authorized Officer may also grant an exception if the BLM determines, in consultation with tribes, interested parties, and the Nevada SHPO (if required by the Statewide Protocol Agreement) that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not adversely affect TCPs listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Modification—The Authorized Officer may modify the size and shape of the restricted area if the BLM determines, in consultation with the Nevada SHPO, interested parties, and tribes, that the Area of Potential Effect to the National Register-listed properties and districts, National Historic Landmarks, and TCPs listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP may be modified without causing adverse effects from those described in the original stipulation. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part 3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—Restrictions may be waived if it is determined that the described lands do not, in fact, contain sites listed on the NRHP or TCPs listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP, or if the described lands within extended boundaries are determined to be not necessary to protect listed sites or listed or eligible TCPs where the setting and visual integrity are critical to their eligibility. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	Legal Description

SITES ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (#NV-?-07-C-NSO)

Stipulation—No Surface Occupancy (NSO) within National Register-eligible properties and districts. Before surface disturbance, a survey would be required confirm the Area of Potential Effect of National Register-eligible properties and districts.

Objective (Purpose)—To protect National Register-eligible properties and districts' settings and visual integrity critical to their eligibility.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if the BLM determines, in consultation with the Nevada SHPO (if required by the Statewide Protocol Agreement), that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, will not adversely affect National Register-listed properties and districts, National Historic Landmarks, and Traditional Cultural Properties listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP. An exception may also be granted if the BLM, in consultation with the Nevada SHPO, negotiates mitigation that would satisfactorily take into account any anticipated adverse effects. The Authorized Officer may also grant an exception if the BLM determines, in consultation with tribes, interested parties, and the Nevada SHPO (if required by the Statewide Protocol Agreement) that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not adversely affect TCPs listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Modification—The Authorized Officer may modify the size and shape of the NSO restricted area if the BLM determines, in consultation with the Nevada SHPO, interested parties, or tribes, that the Area of Potential Effect to the National Register-listed properties and districts, National Historic Landmarks, and TCPs listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP may be modified without causing adverse effects from those described in the original stipulation. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—NSO restrictions may be waived if it is determined that the described lands do not, in fact, contain sites listed on the NRHP or TCPs listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP, or if the described lands within extended boundaries are determined to be not necessary to protect listed sites or listed or eligible TCPs where the setting and visual integrity are critical to their eligibility. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

TRAILS (#NV-?-07-D-NSO)

Stipulation—NSO will be applied directly on National Scenic and Historic Trails and Trails under Study or Recommended as Suitable for Congressional Designation and within National Trail Management Corridors. NSO may be applied to additional bordering lands; the extent will depend on the topography and integrity of the setting surrounding individual trail segments along the designated NHT and National Historic Trail Corridor. Before the establishment of a National Trail Management Corridor, at a minimum, NSO will be applied 1/8-mile on either side of the center line of the trail (for a total of a 1/4-mile-wide corridor). The center line will be established either through the GIS-based line provided by the Trail Administering Agency (NPS or BLM) or through GPS-based inventories uploaded on the Nevada Cultural Resource Inventory System (NVCRIS).

Objective (Purpose)—To protect the National Scenic and Historic Trails and Trails under Study or Recommended as Suitable for Congressional Designation, and National Trail Management Corridor resources, qualities, values, and associated settings.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if, through the NHPA and Management of National Scenic and Historic Trails and Trails Under Study or Recommended as Suitable for Congressional Designation Manual 6280 requirements, it is determined that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not adversely affect the resource. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the trail.

Modification—The Authorized Officer may modify the size and shape of the restricted area if the NHPA and Management of National Scenic and Historic Trails and Trails under Study or Recommended as Suitable for Congressional Designation Manual 6280 requirements indicate the proposed action does not adversely impact the resource. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The restriction may be waived if the NHPA and Management of National Scenic and Historic Trails and Trails under Study or Recommended as Suitable for Congressional Designation Manual 6280 requirements determine that the described lands are not contributing elements to the resource. This determination can only come after consultation with the National Park Service, Nevada State Historic Preservation Office and other interested publics. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	Legal Description

NOTICE TO LESSEE - FOSSILS (PFYC-2) (#NV-?-08-A-NTL)

This area has low potential for vertebrate paleontological resources. It may contain vertebrate paleontological resources. In the event that previously undiscovered paleontological resources are discovered during surface-disturbing activities, the items or conditions will be left intact and immediately brought to the attention of the Authorized Officer of the BLM. Operations within 250 feet of such discovery will not be resumed until written authorization to proceed is issued by the Authorized Officer. The lessee will bear the cost of any required paleontological appraisals, surface collection of fossils, or salvage of any large conspicuous fossils of significant scientific interest discovered during the operations.

Parcel #	Legal Description

NOTICE TO LESSEE - FOSSILS (PFYC-3) (#NV-?-08-B-NTL)

This area has moderate potential for vertebrate paleontological resources. Inventory or on-site monitoring during disturbance or spot checking may be required by the operator.

Operations within 250 feet of such discovery will not be resumed until written authorization to proceed is issued by the Authorized Officer. The lessee will bear the cost of any required paleontological appraisals, surface collection of fossils, or salvage of any large conspicuous fossils of significant scientific interest discovered during the operations.

Parcel #	Legal Description

NOTICE TO LESSEE - FOSSILS (PFYC-4) (#NV-?-08-C-NTL)

This area has high and very high potential for paleontological resources. This land is underlain by geologic units that have been documented to contain a high occurrence of fossils, which may consist of scientifically significant paleontological resources protected by Public Law 111-11, Paleontological Resources Preservation Act. A field survey by a qualified paleontologist, and at the lessee's expense, will be required before surface-disturbing activities. If significant paleontological resources of scientific or educational importance are discovered, they will require avoidance or data recovery before their disturbance. Onsite monitoring may be necessary during construction.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

FOSSILS (PFYC-5) (#NV-?-08-D-NSO)

Stipulation—NSO within the limits of identified paleontological resource occurrences classified by WO-IM-2008-009 (Potential Fossil Yield Classification [PFYC] System for Paleontological Resources on Public Lands) as PFYC 5 (being of scientific or educational interest). This area has very high potential for paleontological resources or is known to contain paleontological resources of scientific or educational importance and is protected by Public Law 111-11, Paleontological Resources Preservation Act. Any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the limits of the site are subject to NSO.

Objective (Purpose)—PFYC 5 (very high potential)

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not affect the resource. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests (e.g., NDOW) negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated negative impacts. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the fossil resource.

Modification—The Authorized Officer may modify the size and shape of the restricted area if an environmental analysis indicates the actual suitability of the land for the paleontological resource in question differs from that in the otherwise applicable restriction. Modifications may be made to allow for an increasing level of environmental protection when changing circumstances warrant stronger measures. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The restriction may be waived if it is determined that the described lands do not contain the subject resource or are incapable of serving the requirements of the resource and therefore no longer warrant consideration as a component necessary for protection of the resource. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

RECREATION (#NV-?-09-A-NSO)

Stipulation—NSO on developed recreational facilities or sites, Special Recreation Management Areas, and areas with significant recreational use with which fluid mineral development is deemed incompatible.

Objective (Purpose)—Protection of Recreation Management Areas.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not affect the resource. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests (e.g., NDOW) negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated negative impacts. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the recreational resource.

Modification—The Authorized Officer may modify the size and shape of the restricted area if an environmental analysis indicates the actual suitability of the land for the resource in question differs from that in the otherwise applicable restriction. Modifications may be made to allow for an increasing level of environmental protection when changing circumstances warrant stronger measures. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver: The restriction may be waived if it is determined that the described lands do not contain the subject resource or are incapable of serving the requirements of the resource and therefore no longer warrant consideration as a component necessary for protection of the resource. In certain instances this determination would come after consulting with other managing agencies or interested publics. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

RIPARIAN HABITAT (#NV-?-10-A-NSO)

Stipulation—NSO on and in riparian-wetland vegetated areas to protect the values and functions of these areas.

Objective (Purpose)—To protect the values and functions of riparian and wetland areas based on the nature, extent, and value of the area potentially affected.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not affect the resource. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests (e.g., NDOW) negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated negative impacts. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the riparian habitat.

Modification—The Authorized Officer may modify the size and shape of the restricted area if an environmental analysis indicates the actual suitability of the land for the resource differs from that in the otherwise applicable restriction. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The restriction may be waived if it is determined that the described lands do not contain the subject resource or are incapable of serving the requirements of the resource and therefore no longer warrant consideration as a component necessary for protection of the resource. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

RIPARIAN HABITAT BUFFER (#NV-?-10-B-CSU)

Stipulation—Controlled Surface Use (CSU) will be applied within 500 feet of riparian-wetland vegetation to protect the values and functions of these areas. An engineering plan or a study may be required by the operator that identifies the extent of the resource or how the resource will be managed or protected.

Objective (Purpose)—To protect the values and functions of riparian and wetland areas based on the nature, extent, and value of the area potentially affected.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not affect the resource. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests (e.g., NDOW) negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated negative impacts. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the riparian habitat.

Modification—The Authorized Officer may modify the size and shape of the restricted area if an environmental analysis indicates the actual suitability of the land for the resource differs from that in the otherwise applicable restriction. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The restriction may be waived if it is determined that the described lands do not contain the subject resource or are incapable of serving the requirements of the resource and therefore no longer warrant consideration as a component necessary for protection of the resource. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

100-YEAR FLOOD PLAINS (#NV-?-10-C-NSO)

Stipulation—NSO on 100-year floodplains of major rivers that have a one percent chance of flooding in any given year.

Objective (Purpose)—To protect the unique biological and hydrological features associated with 100-year floodplains of major rivers.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not affect the resource. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests (e.g., NDOW) negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated negative impacts. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the 100-year floodplain.

Modification—The Authorized Officer may modify the size and shape of the restricted area if an environmental analysis indicates the actual suitability of the land for the resource differs from that in the otherwise applicable restriction. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The restriction may be waived if it is determined that the described lands do not contain the subject resource or are incapable of serving the requirements of the resource and therefore no longer warrant consideration as a component necessary for protection of the resource. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

PLAYAS (#NV-?-10-D-NSO)

Stipulation—NSO on playas, defined as the ephemeral round depressions within areas of dry lake beds in which water collects after rain and evaporates relatively quickly.

Objective (Purpose)—Protection of playas.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental review determines that the action, as proposed or otherwise restricted, does not affect the resource. An exception may also be granted if the proponent, the BLM, and other affected interests (e.g., NDOW) negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated negative impacts. An exception may be granted for actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of the playa resource.

Modification—The Authorized Officer may modify the size and shape of the restricted area if an environmental analysis indicates the actual suitability of the land for the resource differs from that in the otherwise applicable restriction. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The restriction may be waived if it is determined that the described lands do not contain the subject resource or are incapable of serving the requirements of the resource and therefore no longer warrant consideration as a component necessary for protection of the resource. Any waiver authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial waivers.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

MUNICIPAL WELLHEAD ZONES NOTICE TO LESSEE (#NV-?-10-E-NTL)

The lease area may be within a source water protection zone designated by a specific public water system or community with endorsement from the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP). Source water protection areas are defined as the land surface and area beneath, in which activities and land uses must be managed in order to protect the underlying groundwater, which is used as a source of drinking water (also commonly referred to as a Wellhead Protection Area). The areas are typically delineated using a computer-generated model and outline a specific time it may take a contaminant to reach the well. It may be necessary to manage activities in areas located some distance from the well (outside of the protection area) because any spills or discharge activities could contribute to groundwater contamination in the event of heavy precipitation (snow melt and rain) which recharges the well or spring. If proposed mineral or lease activities could result in fluid spills or discharges in a source water protection area, it is mandatory to work with local communities and public water systems that are responsible for implementing source water protection activities. Analysis to determine if any impacts due to the activity is to be expected, either avoid areas or coordinate with local agencies and NDEP to develop and implement mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

SOIL SLOPES > 30 AND < 41 PERCENT (#NV-?-11-A-CSU)

Stipulation—CSU applies to lands with slopes greater than 30 percent and less than 41 percent. An engineering/reclamation plan must be submitted by the applicant and approved by the BLM Authorized Officer before any surface disturbance can occur. The plan must demonstrate to the Authorized Officer's satisfaction how the operator will meet the following performance standards:

- Soil stability is maintained, preventing slope failure and wind or water erosion.
- The site will be stable with no evidence of accelerated erosion features.
- The rate of soil erosion will be controlled to maintain or improve soil quality and sustainability. The disturbed soils will have characteristics that approximate the reference site with regard to quantitative and qualitative soil erosion indicators described in H-7100-1 Soil Inventory, Monitoring, and Management Handbook.
- Sufficient topsoil is maintained for ensuring successful final reclamation. How interim reclamation will be completed for producing well locations and long-term roads, including respreading all salvaged topsoil over the areas of interim reclamation.
- The original landform and site productivity will be partially restored during interim reclamation and fully restored as a result of final reclamation.

Objective (Purpose)—To maintain soil productivity, provide necessary protection to prevent excessive soil erosion on steep slopes, to avoid areas subject to slope failure, mass wasting, piping, or having excessive reclamation problems, and to ensure successful interim and final reclamation.

Exception—An exception may be granted if the operator can demonstrate in a plan of operations that adverse effects can be minimized and activities safely conducted.

Modification—The area affected by this stipulation may be modified by the Authorized Officer if it is determined that portions of the area do not include slopes over 30 percent or if the operator can demonstrate in a plan of operations that adverse effects can be minimized. The Authorized Officer may modify the size and shape of the restricted area subject to the stipulation based upon a Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey or BLM evaluation. The stipulation and performance standards identified above may also be modified based on negative or positive monitoring results from similar proposed actions on similar sites or increased national or state performance standards. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR,

Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The BLM Authorized Officer may waive this stipulation if it is determined that the entire lease area does not include slopes greater than 30 percent but less than 41 percent. This determination shall be based upon USGS mapping and/or BLM evaluation of the area.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

SOIL SLOPES >40 PERCENT (#NV-?-11-B-NSO)

Stipulation—NSO on slopes greater than 40 percent.

Objective (Purpose)—To maintain soil productivity, to provide necessary protection to prevent excessive soil erosion on steep slopes, and to avoid areas subject to slope failure, mass wasting, piping, excessive reclamation problems.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if a staff review determines that the proposed action is of a scale (pipeline vs. road vs. well pad) or sited in a location or if a site-specific evaluation determines that the slope would not result in mass slope failure or accelerated erosion and the operator would be able to meet the BLM's reclamation standards.

Modification—The Authorized Officer may modify the area subject to the stipulation based on a BLM evaluation of the area. The stipulation and performance standards identified above may also be modified based on negative or positive monitoring results from similar proposed actions on similar sites or increased national or state performance standards. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The Authorized Officer may waive this stipulation if it is determined that the entire lease area does not include slopes greater than 40 percent. This determination shall be based upon USGS mapping and/or BLM evaluation of the area.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

SOIL SEVERE EROSION (#NV-?-11-C-CSU)

Stipulation—CSU on lands with a severe soil, wind, or water erosion hazard rating (as designed by NRCS soil survey data when available). Before surface disturbance on soils with a severe erosion hazard rating, a site-specific construction, stabilization, and reclamation plan must be submitted to the BLM by the applicant as a component of the Geothermal Drilling/Application for Permit to Drill – Plan of Operations. The operator may not initiate surface-disturbing activities unless the Authorized Officer has approved the plan or approved it with conditions. The plan must demonstrate to the Authorized Officer's satisfaction how the operator will meet the following performance standards**:**

- Soil stability is maintained preventing slope failure and wind or water erosion.
- The site will be stable with no evidence of accelerated erosion features.
- The rate of soil erosion will be controlled to maintain or improve soil quality and sustainability. The disturbed soils will have characteristics that approximate the reference site with regard to quantitative and qualitative soil erosion indicators described in H-7100-1 Soil Inventory, Monitoring, and Management Handbook.
- Sufficient topsoil is maintained for ensuring successful final reclamation. Interim reclamation will be completed by respreading the topsoil over the areas being reclaimed.
- The original landform and site productivity will be partially restored during interim reclamation and will be fully restored as a result of final reclamation.

Objective (Purpose)—To maintain soil productivity, to provide necessary protection to prevent excessive soil erosion on steep slopes, to avoid areas subject to slope failure, mass wasting, piping, or having excessive reclamation problems, and to ensure successful interim and final reclamation.

Exception—The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if a staff review determines that the proposed action is of a scale (pipeline vs. road vs. well pad) or sited in a location or if a soil survey determines that the soil properties do not meet the severe erosion hazard criteria so that the proposed action would not result in a failure to meet the performance standards above.

Modification—The Authorized Officer may modify the size and shape of the restricted area subject to the stipulation based on an NRCS soil survey or BLM evaluation. The stipulation and performance standards identified above may also be modified based on negative or positive monitoring results from similar proposed actions on similar sites or increased national or state performance

standards. The Authorized Officer may modify the size and shape of the restricted area subject to the stipulation based on an NRCS soil survey or BLM evaluation. The stipulation and performance standards identified above may also be modified based on negative or positive monitoring results from similar proposed actions on similar sites or increased national or state performance standards. Any modification authorized by this stipulation is subject to 43 CFR, Part3101.1-4, including provisions requiring public review for issues of major public concern or substantial modifications.

Waiver—The Authorized Officer may waive this stipulation if it is determined that the entire lease area does not include soils with severe erosion hazard. This determination shall be based upon NRCS mapping and/or BLM evaluation of the area.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

NOTICE TO LESSEE - NDOT MINERAL PITS (#NV-?-12-A-NTL)

The lessee accepts this lease subject to the right of the State of Nevada to remove road building material from the land embraced in Material Site No. (see below) and agrees that its operations will not interfere with the material operations of the Department of Transportation.

Parcel #	Legal Description

NOTICE TO LESSEE - SALABLE MINERALS—COMMUNITY PITS (#NV-?-12-B-NTL)

The lessee accepts this lease subject to the right of individuals, authorized by BLM District Office, to remove sand and gravel from the land embraced in Community Pit No. (see below) The lessee agrees that its operations will not interfere with the use of the pits by these individuals.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

MINING CLAIMS NOTICE TO LESSEE (#NV-?-13-A-NTL)

This parcel may contain existing mining claims or mill sites under the 1872 Mining Law. To the extent it does, the oil and gas lessee must conduct its operations, so far as reasonably practicable, to avoid damage to any known deposit of any mineral for which any mining claim on this parcel is located, and should not endanger or unreasonably or materially interfere with the mining claimant's operations. These include any existing surface or underground improvements, workings, or facilities that may have been made for mining operations. The provisions of the Multiple Mineral Development Act (30 USC, Section 521 et seq.) will apply on the leased lands.

Parcel #	Legal Description

SOLID MINERAL LEASING NOTICE TO LESSEE (#NV-?-14-A-NTL)

Provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) of 1920, as amended by the Solid Mineral Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, affect an entity's qualifications to obtain an oil and gas lease. Section 2(a)(2)(A) of the MLA, 30 USC, Section 201(a)(2)(A), requires that any entity that holds and has held a solid mineral lease for 10 years beginning on or after August 4, 1976, and who is not producing solid minerals in commercial quantities from each such lease, cannot qualify for the issuance of any other lease granted under the MLA. Compliance by solid mineral lessees within Section 2(a)(2)(A) is explained in 43 CFR, Part 3472.

In accordance with the terms of this oil and gas lease with respect to compliance by the initial lessee with qualification concerning federal solid mineral lease holdings, all assignees and transferees are hereby notified that this oil and gas lease is subject to cancellation if (1) the initial lessee as assignor or as transferor has falsely certified compliance with Section 2(a)(2)(A) or (2) because of denial or disapproval by the state office of a pending solid mineral action, i.e., arms-length assignment, relinquishment, or logical mining unit, the initial lessee as assignor or as transferor is no longer in compliance with Section 2(a)(2)(A). The assignee or transferee does not qualify as a bona fide purchaser and, thus, has no rights to bona fide purchaser protection in the event of cancellation of this lease due to noncompliance with Section 2(a)(2)(A).

Information regarding assignor or transferor compliance with Section 2(a)(2)(A) is contained in the lease case file as well as in other BLM records available through the state office issuing this lease.

Parcel #	**Legal Description**

Appendix D

BLM Nevada Standards for Public Land Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

APPENDIX D
BLM NEVADA STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC LAND HEALTH AND GUIDELINES FOR LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT

STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC LAND HEALTH

Standards describe conditions needed to sustain public land health, and relate to all uses of the public lands. Standards are applied on a landscape scale and relate to the potential of the landscape.

Standard 1

Soil processes will be appropriate to soil types, climate and land form.

Indicators

- Surface litter is appropriate to the potential of the site
- Soil crusting formations is shrub interspaces, and soil compaction are minimal or not in evidence, allowing for appropriate infiltration of water
- Hydrologic cycle, nutrient cycle and energy flow are adequate for the vegetation communities
- Plant communities are diverse and vigorous, and there is evidence of recruitment
- Basal and canopy cover (vegetative) is appropriate for site potential

Standard 2

Riparian/Wetland systems are in proper functioning condition.

Indicators

- Sinuosity, width/depth ratio and gradient are adequate to dissipate stream flow without excessive erosion and deposition

- Riparian vegetation is adequate to dissipate high flow energy and protect banks from excessive erosion
- Plant species diversity is appropriate to riparian-wetland systems

Standard 3

Water quality criteria in Nevada or California State Law shall be achieved or maintained.

Indicators

- Chemical constituents do not exceed the water quality Standards
- Physical constituents do not exceed the water quality Standards
- Biological constituents do not exceed the water quality Standards
- The water quality of all water bodies, including ground water located on or influenced by BLM lands will meet or exceed the applicable Nevada or California water quality Standards. Water quality Standards for surface and ground waters include the designated beneficial uses, numeric criteria, narrative criteria, and antidegradation requirements set forth under State law, and as found in Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act

Standard 4

Populations and communities of native plant species and habitats for native animal species are healthy, productive and diverse.

Indicators

- Good representation of life forms and numbers of species
- Good diversity of height, size, and distribution of plants
- Number of wood stalks, seed stalks, and seed production adequate for stand maintenance
- Vegetative mosaic, vegetation corridors for wildlife, and minimal habitat fragmentation

Standard 5

Habitat conditions meet the life cycle requirements of special status species.

Indicators

- Habitat areas are large enough to support viable populations of special status species
- Special status plant and animal numbers and ages appear to ensure stable populations
- Good diversity of height, size, and distribution of plants

- Number of wood stalks, seed stalks, and seed production adequate for stand maintenance
- Vegetative mosaic, vegetation corridors for wildlife, and minimal habitat fragmentation

GUIDELINES FOR LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT

Guidelines are the management tools, methods, strategies, and techniques (e.g., BMPs) designed to maintain or achieve healthy public lands as defined by the standards. Currently, the only guidelines for BLM Nevada that have been developed in concert with the RACs are livestock grazing management guidelines.

- Waters must be free from high temperature, biocides, organisms pathogenic to human beings, toxic, corrosive or other deleterious substances attributable to domestic or industrial waste or other controllable sources at levels or combinations to interfere with any beneficial use of the water. Compliance with the provisions of this subsection may be determined in accordance with methods of testing prescribed by the State. If used as an Indicator, survival of test organisms must not be significantly less in test water than in control water.
- Grazing management practices should be planned and implemented to meet water quality provisions in either California State water law or NAC 445A.120-121 as applicable.
- Management practices within allotments will maintain or promote stream channel morphology, appropriate soil organisms; adequate amounts of ground cover to support infiltration, maintain soil moisture storage, and stabilize soils; and the hydrologic cycle, nutrient cycle and energy flow.
- After a range fire or other natural catastrophic event, vegetation should be returned to the native species as rapidly as possible, to afford forage and habitat for native animals. If a nurse crop is needed to protect the land from erosion, all native nurse crops should be used first.
- Treated areas will be rested from livestock grazing for two growing seasons or until seedlings are established or the vegetation response has achieved objective levels. Wild horse and burros removed from Herd Management Areas will be restored after rehabilitation objectives have been met.
- Alternative solutions (e.g., reseeding, funding, labor, equipment use or rental) to facilitate fire rehabilitation may be included in cooperative agreements involving qualified groups and individuals who want to participate.

- Appropriate livestock grazing treatments will be implemented to control the frequency, duration, and level of grazing use. Where livestock grazing is authorized, grazing systems will provide within any one grazing year one or more of the following treatments:
  - Rest or deferment from livestock grazing on a specified area as appropriate to meet Standards.
  - Systematic rotation of deferred use and/or rest from livestock grazing among two or more units.
  - Continuous, season-long use where it has been demonstrated to be consistent with achieving identified Standards. Once season long use is determined to be unacceptable, an alternative system will be developed and implemented before termination of season long use, prior to the next grazing season.
  - Excluding further livestock grazing within the affected use area through appropriate techniques when utilization objectives are reached.
- Conservation of federal threatened or endangered, proposed, species of concern (formally Category One and Two) and other special status species is promoted by the restoration and maintenance of their habitats.
- Salt and/or supplements will be placed at least ¼ mile from live waters (springs/streams) and outside of associated riparian areas, permanent livestock watering facilities, wet or dry meadows, and aspen stands. Also salt should not be placed in known historic properties.
- Night bedding of sheep will be located at least ¼ mile from live waters, streams, springs, seeps, associated riparian areas, wet or dry meadows, and aspen stands.
- Encourage the use of prescribed and natural fires, meeting prescription objectives, for the restoration and maintenance of healthy rangelands.
- Departure from traditional grazing management practices may be authorized by BLM to achieve Standards on a case by case experimental basis for rangeland restoration and rehabilitation.
- The best available science and technology will be utilized in monitoring and assessing the condition of rangelands from the pasture to the BLM District level.
- Recognizing State Water Law requirements, wildlife and wild horses/burros within their Herd Management Areas will have access to surface water they customarily use.

- Design of water facilities will incorporate features to ensure safe access and escape for small animals and birds.
- The development of springs and seeps or other projects affecting water and associated resources shall be designed to maintain the associated riparian area and assure the attainment of Standards.
- Grazing management practices shall be planned and implemented to allow for habitat requirements of wildlife and wild horses and burros within Herd Management Areas.
- Implement aggressive action to reduce the invasion of exotic plant species into native plant communities. Control the spread of noxious weeds through various methods such as, grazing management, fire management and other vegetation management practices.
- Riparian structural developments (i.e., gabions, dams, etc.) designed to achieve improvement in riparian and wetland conditions shall only be implemented in conjunction with changes in existing grazing management practices, where grazing is a significant factor contributing to a riparian condition needing such attention. Where grazing is not a significant factor causing a riparian condition needing attention, structural developments designed to achieve improvement in riparian and wetland conditions may be implemented independent of changes in existing grazing management practices.
- The utilization, monitoring and evaluation process will be used as a tool to promote healthy rangelands and achieve Standards.
- Implement grazing management practices that sustain biological diversity across the landscape.
- To prevent transmission of disease between domestic and bighorn sheep, adopt and implement the "Guidelines for Domestic Sheep Management in Bighorn Sheep Habitats" contained in Mountain Sheep Ecosystem Management Strategy in the 11 Western States and Alaska.
- Rangeland management plans will consider listings of known historic properties and new eligible properties as they become known.

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Appendix E

Greater Sage-Grouse Noise Protocol

APPENDIX E
GREATER SAGE-GROUSE NOISE PROTOCOL

The following recommendations are intended to serve as a general protocol for collection of noise measurements in areas of existing and proposed development. The intent is to provide guidelines to **experienced personnel** so that measurements are made in a consistent and accurate manner and to highlight areas where specialized training and equipment are required. The goal is to develop a protocol that is efficient, effective, and produces consistent results. The protocol was written to facilitate the gathering of noise measurements relevant to stipulations for Greater Sage-Grouse protection. Use of a standard protocol for noise monitoring will ensure that future measurements are comparable across locations, times, and surveyors. This protocol should be considered a work in progress and should be updated as data needs and availability change (Blickley and Patricelli 2013).

SUMMARY OF NOISE-MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS

- Measurements should be made by qualified personnel experienced in acoustical monitoring.
- Measurements should be made with a high quality, calibrated Type I (noise floor less than 25 decibels [dB]) sound level meter (SLM) with a microphone windscreen and (where applicable) environmental housing.
- Measurements should be collected during times when noise exposure is most likely to affect Greater Sage-Grouse—nights and mornings (i.e., 6 pm to 9 am) and should be taken for at least1 hour at each site, ideally over multiple days with suitable climactic conditions. To capture typical variability in noise level at the site of interest, deployment of SLM units for multiple days is preferred.
- Environmental conditions should be measured throughout noise measurement periods so that measurements made during unsuitable conditions can be excluded.

- Measurements should be made at multiple (3 or 4) locations between each noise source and the edge of the protected area. On-lek measurements should exclude time periods when birds are lekking.
- Accurate location data should be collected for each measurement location. Surveyors should also catalog the type and location of all nearby sources of anthropogenic noise.
- Critical metrics should be collected: L50, L90, L10, Leq, and Lmax. All measurements should be collected in A-weighted decibels (dBA) and, if possible, also collected in unweighted (dBF) and C-weighted (dBC) decibels. If possible, SLM should log 1/3-octave band levels throughout the measurement period. Additional metrics may be collected depending on the goals of the study.
- Due to the difficulty of measuring ambient noise levels in quiet conditions, we recommend the use of both empirical sampling and ambient noise modeling to establish baseline ambient values.

REFERENCE

Blickley, J. L, and G. L. Patricelli. 2013. Noise monitoring recommendations for Greater Sage- Grouse habitat in Wyoming. Prepared for the PAPA, Pinedale, WY.

Appendix F

Existing and Proposed Land Withdrawals

APPENDIX F
EXISTING AND PROPOSED LAND WITHDRAWALS

Purpose of Withdrawal	Common Name, if Any	Authority	Effect	Expiration	Size
Bombing ranges and other Department of Defense training	B-16,17,19, 20, and Shoal	PL 106-65; 113 stat 885; sec. 3001; NVN 037171	Withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws. The purpose is for testing and training for aerial bombing, missile firing, and tactical maneuvering and air support, and other defense-related purposes consistent with the purposes specified in this subparagraph. B-16 RANGE—To the extent the withdrawal and reservation made for the B-16 Range withdraws lands currently withdrawn and reserved for use by the Bureau of Reclamation, the reservation made by that paragraph will be the primary reservation for public safety management actions only, and the existing Bureau of Reclamation reservation will be the primary reservation for all other management actions.	10/4/2019	

Purpose of Withdrawal	Common Name, if Any	Authority	Effect	Expiration	Size
			Shoal Site—The Secretary of Energy will remain responsible and liable for the subsurface estate and all its activities at the Shoal Site withdrawn and reserved by Public Land Order Number 2771, as amended by Public Land Order Number 2834. The Secretary of the Navy will be responsible for the management and use of the surface estate at the Shoal Site. Activities Authorized—To the extent consistent with applicable law and Executive Orders, the lands withdrawn by section 3011 may be managed in a manner permitting the following: • The continuation of grazing where permitted on the date of the enactment of this act • The protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat • The control of predatory and other animals Recreation • The prevention and appropriate suppression of brush and range fires resulting from nonmilitary activities Nonmilitary Uses In general—All nonmilitary use of the lands referred to in Activities Authorized above, other than the uses described in that paragraph, will be subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be necessary to permit the military use of such lands for the purposes specified in or authorized under this subtitle. leases, Easements, and Rights-of-Way—The Secretary of the Interior may issue a lease, easement, right-of-way, or other authorization with respect to the nonmilitary use of lands referred to in Activities Authorized above, only with the concurrence of the secretary of the military department concerned.		

Purpose of Withdrawal	Common Name, if Any	Authority	Effect	Expiration	Size
Bombing ranges and other Department of Defense training	Dixie Valley	PL 106-65; 113 stat 885; sec. 3001; NVN 037171 01	The lands and interests in lands within the boundaries established at the Dixie Valley Training Area are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and geothermal leasing laws, but not the mineral leasing laws. See Activities Authorized above.	10/4/2019	
(Expired) Housing and ordnance safety arc	NAS Fallon 400 acres	PLO 6834; 56FR11941; 03/21/1991	Withdrawn from settlement, sale, location, or entry under the general land laws, including the US mining laws but not from leasing under the mineral leasing laws, for use by the Department of the Navy for housing and a safety arc for an explosive ordnance handling facility.	Expired 03/20/2011	
(Expired) Paleo fossils	Stewart Valley	PLO 6762; 55FR863; 01/10/1990; NVN 047122	Withdrawn from settlement, sale, location, or entry under the general land laws, including the US mining laws, but not from leasing under the mineral leasing laws, to protect the Stewart Valley Paleontological Site.	Expired 01/09/2010	
(Expired) Pupfish habitat protection	Blue Link Spring	PLO 6977; 58FR31655; 06/04/1993; NVN 052757	Withdrawn from settlement, sale, location, or entry under the general land laws, including the US mining laws (30 USC, Section 2 [1988]) but not from leasing under the mineral leasing laws, to protect Blue Link Spring and its associated reservoir, which is the habitat for the federally listed endangered Hiko White River springfish.	Expired 06/03/2013	
Viewshed, watershed, and open spaces in Carson City	Carson City Protective Withdrawal	PLO 7348; 63FR40307; 07/28/1998	Withdrawn from settlement, sale, location, or entry under the general land laws, including the US mining laws but not from exchanges under Section 206 of Federal Land Policy and Management Act, as amended, conveyances under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, as amended, or mineral sales under the Materials Act of 1947, for the protection of public lands in Carson City. The non-federal lands within areas described will be subject to the terms and conditions of this withdrawal if acquired by the United States.	7/27/2018	18,594.720 acres

Purpose of Withdrawal	Common Name, if Any	Authority	Effect	Expiration	Size
			The withdrawal made by this order does not alter the applicability of those public land laws governing the use of lands under lease, license, or permit or governing the disposal of their mineral or vegetation resources other than under the mining laws.		
Protect open spaces	Southern Washoe County Protective Withdrawal	PLO 7491; 66FR36589; 07/05/2001	Withdrawn from settlement, location, or entry under the general land laws, including the US mining laws but not from sales and exchanges under Sections 203 and 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, as amended, conveyances under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, as amended, mineral material sales under the Materials Act of 1947, or mineral leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, for the protection of public lands in Washoe County. Also withdrawn is 15,813.12 acres of reserved federal mineral interest from the US mining laws but not from mineral material sales under the Materials Act of 1947 or mineral leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, for the protection of lands in Washoe County. If any of the non-federal lands in Washoe County within the areas described below are acquired by the United States in the future by exchange, donation, or purchase, those lands will be included in the withdrawal. The withdrawal made by this order does not alter the applicability of those public land laws governing the use of the land under lease, license, or permit or governing the disposal of the mineral or vegetation resources other than under the mining laws.	7/4/2021	160,592.350 acres
Protect open spaces	Omnibus Lands Bill of 2009 (Carson City Urban Interface)	PL111-11; 03/30/2009; Carson City = Subtitle G, section 2601	All forms of entry and appropriation under the public land laws and mining laws; location and patent under the mining laws; operation of the mineral laws, geothermal leasing laws, and mineral material laws.	Perpetuity	19,747 acres

Purpose of Withdrawal	Common Name, if Any	Authority	Effect	Expiration	Size
Protect open spaces	Omnibus Lands Bill of 2009 (Carson City Disposal Lands)	PL 111-11; 03/30/2009; Carson City = Subtitle G, section 2601	All forms of entry and appropriation under the public land laws; location, entry and patent under the mining laws; operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.	Perpetuity	158 acres
Irrigation/reclamation	Newlands Project	Numerous Secretarial Orders	BLM to research and complete	Perpetuity	
Recreation Area	Indian Creek Campground	PLO 7112; 60FR3555; 1/18/95	Withdrawn from settlement, sale, location or entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws, but not from mineral leasing.	1/17/2015	2,104.420 acres

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Appendix G

Nevada Class Waters Description; Beneficial Uses; Quality Standards (NRS 445A.425, 445A.520) covered by CCD Planning Area

APPENDIX G
NEVADA CLASS WATERS DESCRIPTION; BENEFICIAL USES; QUALITY STANDARDS (NRS 445A.425, 445A.520) COVERED BY CCD PLANNING AREA

1. Class A waters include waters or portions of waters located in areas of little human habitation, no industrial development or intensive agriculture and where the watershed is relatively undisturbed by man's activity.
2. The beneficial uses of class A waters are municipal or domestic supply, or both, with treatment by disinfection only, aquatic life, propagation of wildlife, irrigation, watering of livestock, recreation including contact with the water and recreation not involving contact with the water.
3. The quality standards for class A waters are:

Item	Specifications
Floating solids, sludge deposits, or taste- or odor-producing substances.	None attributable to man's activities.
Sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes.	None.
Toxic materials, oils, deleterious substances, colored or other wastes.	None.
Settleable solids.	Only amounts attributable to man's activities which will not make the waters unsafe or unsuitable as a drinking water source or which will not be detrimental to aquatic life or for any other beneficial use established for this class.
pH.	6.5 to 9.0 SU.
Dissolved oxygen.	≥6.0 mg/l.
Temperature: Maximum. ΔT.	 ≤20°C. =0°C.
Fecal coliform (No./100ml).	≤200/400.[a]

Item	Specifications
Total phosphorus (as P):	
In any stream at the point where it enters a reservoir or lake.	≤0.05 mg/l.
In any reservoir or lake.	≤0.025 mg/l.
In a stream or other flowing water.	≤0.10 mg/l.
Total dissolved solids.	≤500 mg/l or one-third above that characteristic of natural conditions (whichever is less).

a. The fecal coliform concentration, based on a minimum of five samples during any 30-day period, must not exceed a geometric mean of 200 per 100 milliliters, and not more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period may exceed 400 per 100 milliliters.

The waters classified as class A are:

CARSON CITY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
Ash Canyon	8	104	From its origin to the first point of diversion of the Carson City Water Department, near the west line of section 12, T. 15 N., R. 19 E., M.D.B. & M.
Clear Creek	8	104	From its origin to gaging station number 10-3105, located in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of section 1, T. 14 N., R. 19 E., M.D.B. & M.
Kings Canyon	8	104	From its origin to the point of the diversion of the Carson City Water Department, near the east line of section 23, T. 15 N., R. 19 E., M.D.B. & M.

DOUGLAS COUNTY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
Daggett Creek	8	105	From its origin to the Carson River.
Genoa Creek	8	105	From its origin to the first diversion box at the mouth of the canyon, near the east line of section 9, T. 13 N., R. 19 E., M.D.B. & M.
Sierra Canyon Creek	8	105	From its origin to the first diversion structure at the mouth of the canyon, near the east line of section 4, T. 13 N., R. 19 E., M.D.B. & M.

MINERAL COUNTY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
Corey Creek	9	110C	From its origin to the point of diversion of the town of Hawthorne, near the west line of section 3, T. 7 N., R. 29 E., M.D.B. & M.
Cottonwood Creek	9	110B	From its origin to the point of diversion of the Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot, near the north line of section 34, T. 9 N., R. 28 E., M.D.B. & M.
Rose Creek	9	110B	From its origin to the point of diversion of the Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot, near the north line of section 4, T. 8 N., R. 29 E., M.D.B. & M.
Squaw Creek	9	110B	From its origin to the point of diversion of the Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot, near the north line of section 33, T. 9 N., R. 29 E., M.D.B. & M.

WASHOE COUNTY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
Boulder Reservoir	1	9	The entire reservoir.
Catnip Reservoir	1	6	The entire reservoir.
Franktown Creek	6	89	From its origin to the first irrigation diversion, near the north line of section 9, T. 16 N., R. 19 E., M.D.B. & M.
Galena Creek	6	88	From its origin to the east line of section 18, T. 17 N., R. 19 E., M.D.B. & M.
Hunter Creek	6	91	From its origin to Hunter Lake.
Hunter Lake	6	87	The entire lake.
Negro Creek	2	24	From its origin to the first irrigation diversion, near the west line of section 28, T. 36 N., R. 23 E., M.D.B. & M.
Ophir Creek	6	89	From its origin to State Route 429 (old US Highway 395).
Price's Lakes	6	89	The entire lake.
White's Creek	6	87	From its origin to the east line of section 33, T. 18 N., R. 19 E., M.D.B. & M.

4. Class B waters include waters or portions of waters which are located in areas of light or moderate human habitation, little industrial development, light-to-moderate agricultural development and where the watershed is only moderately influenced by man's activity.

5. The beneficial uses of class B water are municipal or domestic supply, or both, with treatment by disinfection and filtration only, irrigation, watering of livestock, aquatic life and propagation of wildlife, recreation involving contact with the water, recreation not involving contact with the water, and industrial supply.

6. The quality standards for class B waters are:

Item	**Specifications**
Floating solids, settleable solids or sludge deposits.	Only such amounts attributable to man's activities which will not make the waters unsafe or unsuitable as a drinking water source or injurious to fish or wildlife, or will not impair the waters for any other beneficial use established for this class.
Sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes.	None which are not effectively treated to the satisfaction of the Department.
Odor-producing substances.	Only such amounts which will not impair the palatability of drinking water or fish or have a deleterious effect upon fish, wildlife or any beneficial uses established for waters of this class.
Toxic materials, oil, deleterious substances, colored or other wastes, or heated or cooled liquids.	Only such amounts as will not render the receiving waters injurious to fish or wildlife or impair the receiving waters for any beneficial uses established for this class.
pH.	6.5 to 9.0 SU.
Dissolved oxygen:	
Trout waters.[a]	≥6.0 mg/l.
All other waters.	≥5.0 mg/l.

Item	Specifications
Temperature:	
Maximum:	
Trout waters.[a]	≤20°C.
All other waters.	≤24°C.
ΔT.	=0°C.
Fecal coliform (No./100ml).	≤200/400.[b]
Total phosphorus (as P).	≤0.10 mg/l.
Total dissolved solids.	≤500 mg/l or one-third above that characteristic of natural conditions (whichever is less).

a. Trout waters are identified in subsection 4 by the symbol "(T)."

b. The fecal coliform concentration, based on a minimum of five samples during any 30-day period, must not exceed a geometric mean of 200 per 100 milliliters, and not more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period may exceed 400 per 100 milliliters.

CARSON CITY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
Clear Creek (T)	8	104	From gaging station number 10-3105, located in the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of section 1, T. 14 N., R. 19 E., M.D.B. & M., to the Carson River.

NYE COUNTY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
Adams McGill Reservoir	13	207	The entire reservoir.
Currant Creek	10	173	From the national forest boundary to Currant.
Dacey Reservoir	13	207	The entire reservoir.
Hay Meadow Reservoir (T)	13	207	The entire reservoir.
Reese River (T)	4	56	From its confluence with Indian Creek to State Route 722 (old US Highway 50).
Sunnyside Creek	13	207	From its origin to the Adams McGill Reservoir.

WASHOE COUNTY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
Davis Lake (T)	6	89	The entire lake.
Franktown Creek (T)	6	89	From the first irrigation diversion, near the north line of section 9, T. 16 N., R. 19 E., M.D.B. & M., to Washoe Lake.
Galena Creek (T)	6	88	From the east line of section 18, T. 17 N., R. 19 E., M.D.B. & M., to gaging station number 10-348900, located in the SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of section 2, T. 17 N., R. 19 E., M.D.B. & M.
Hobart Reservoir and (T) tributaries	6	89	The entire system.
Hunter Creek (T)	6	87	From Hunter Lake to its confluence with the Truckee River.
Ophir Creek (T)	6	89	From State Route 429 (old US Highway 395) to Washoe Lake.
Squaw Creek Reservoir (T)	2	21	The entire reservoir.
Wall Canyon Reservoir (T)	1	16	The entire reservoir.

WASHOE COUNTY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
White's Creek (T)	6	87	Below the east line of section 33, T. 18 N., R. 19 E., M.D.B. & M to Steamboat Ditch.
White's Creek	6	87	Below Steamboat Ditch.

7. Class C waters include waters or portions of waters which are located in areas of moderate-to-urban human habitation, where industrial development is present in moderate amounts, agricultural practices are intensive and where the watershed is considerably altered by man's activity.
8. The beneficial uses of class C water are municipal or domestic supply, or both, following complete treatment, irrigation, watering of livestock, aquatic life, propagation of wildlife, recreation involving contact with the water, recreation not involving contact with the water, and industrial supply.
9. The quality standards for class C waters are:

Item	Specifications
Floating solids, solids that will settle or sludge deposits.	Only those amounts attributable to the activities of man which will not make the receiving waters injurious to fish or wildlife or impair the waters for any beneficial use established for this class.
Sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes.	None which are not effectively treated to the satisfaction of the Department.
Toxic materials, oils, deleterious substances, colored or other wastes or heated or cooled liquids.	Only such amounts as will not render the receiving waters injurious to fish and wildlife or impair the waters for any beneficial use established for this class.
pH.	6.5 to 9.0 SU.
Dissolved oxygen: Trout waters.[a] All other waters.	 ≥ 6.0 mg/l. ≥ 5.0 mg/l.
Temperature: Maximum: Trout waters.[a] All other waters. ΔT.	 ≤ 20°C. ≤ 34°C. = 3°C.
Fecal coliform (No./100ml).	The more stringent of the following apply: ≤ 1000/2400.[b] ≤ 200/400.[c] ≤ 200/400.[d]
Total phosphorus (as P).	≤ 0.33 mg/l.
Total dissolved solids.	≤ 500 mg/l or one-third above that characteristic of natural conditions (whichever is less).

a. Trout waters are identified in subsection 4 by the symbol "(T)."

b. The fecal coliform concentration must not exceed a geometric mean of 1000 per 100 milliliters, and not more than 20 percent of total samples may exceed 2400 per 100 milliliters.

c. The annual geometric mean of fecal coliform concentration must not exceed that characteristic of natural conditions by more than 200 per 100 milliliters, and the number of fecal coliform in a single sample must not exceed that characteristic of natural conditions by more than 400 per 100 milliliters.

d. The fecal coliform concentration, based on a minimum of five samples during any 30-day period, must not exceed a geometric mean of 200 per 100 milliliters, and not more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period may exceed 400 per 100 milliliters. This is applicable only to those waters used primarily for recreation involving contact with the water.

CHURCHILL COUNTY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
Diagonal Drain	8	101	Its entire length.
Harmon Reservoir	8	101	The entire reservoir.
Indian Lakes	8	101	All the lakes, including Upper Lake, Likes Lake, Papoose Lake, Big Indian Lake, Little Cottonwood Lake, Big Cottonwood Lake and East Lake.
Lower Carson River	8	101	From Lahontan Reservoir to Carson Sink (the natural channel).
Rattlesnake Reservoir, also known as S-Line Reservoir	8	101	The entire reservoir.
South Carson Lake, also known as Government Pasture and the Greenhead Gun Club	8	101	The entire lake.
Stillwater Marsh	8	101	All that area of Stillwater Marsh east of Westside Road and north of the community of Stillwater.
V-Line Canal	8	101	From the Carson diversion dam to its division into the S & L Canals.

LYON COUNTY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
Mason Wildlife Area (T)	9	108	Hinkson Slough, Bass Pond, Crappie Pond and North Pond.
Mason Wildlife Area	9	108	All surface water impoundments except Hinkson Slough, Bass Pond, Crappie Pond and North Pond.

MINERAL COUNTY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
Weber Reservoir	9	110	Entire reservoir.

STOREY COUNTY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
Tracy Pond	6	83	The entire area.

WASHOE COUNTY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
Galena Creek (T)	6	88	From gaging station number 10-348900, located in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of section 2, T. 17 N., R. 19 E., M.D.B. & M., to its confluence with Steamboat Creek.

WASHOE COUNTY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
Steamboat Creek	6	87, 88, 89	From Little Washoe Lake to gaging station number 10-349300, located in the S 1/2 of section 33, T. 18 N., R. 20 E., M.D.B. & M.
Washoe Lakes	6	89	The entire lakes.

10. Class D waters include waters or portions of waters located in areas of urban development, highly industrialized or intensively used for agriculture or a combination of all the above and where effluent sources include a multiplicity of waste discharges from the highly altered watershed.

11. The beneficial uses of class D waters are recreation not involving contact with the water, aquatic life, propagation of wildlife, irrigation, watering of livestock, and industrial supply except for food processing purposes.

12. The quality standards for class D waters are:

Item	**Specifications**
Floating solids, settleable solids or sludge deposits.	Only such amounts attributable to the activities of man which will not impair the receiving waters for any beneficial use established for this class.
Sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes.	None which are not effectively treated to the satisfaction of the Department.
Toxic materials, oils, deleterious substances, colored or other wastes or heated or cooled liquid.	Only such amounts as will not impair the receiving waters for any beneficial use established for this class.
pH.	6.0 to 9.0 SU.
Dissolved oxygen.	≥3.0 mg/l.

CHURCHILL COUNTY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
Stillwater Marsh	8	101	All that area of Stillwater Marsh not designated as class C.

STOREY COUNTY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
Lagomarsino Creek, also known as Long Valley Creek	6	83	The entire length.

WASHOE COUNTY			
Water	**HR**	**HA**	**Description of Area Classified**
Steamboat Creek	6	87	From gaging station number 10-349300, located in the S 1/2 of section 33, T. 18 N., R. 20 E., M.D.B. & M., to its confluence with the Truckee River.

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Appendix H

Description of Recreation Management Areas

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APPENDIX H
DESCRIPTION OF RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS

This appendix describes the management of Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs) that would be managed under the range of alternatives as described in **Chapter 2**, Alternatives. A comparative table showing recreation characteristics for the different settings is included at the end of this appendix.

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ALPINE SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Alpine Special Recreation Management Area, Indian Creek Campground RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Indian Creek Campground RMZ for visitors to engage in developed camping activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Activities		Developed camping	Developed camping	Developed camping	Developed camping	Developed camping
Targeted Experiences			• Interacting with people • Family togetherness • Talking about equipment and gear • Enjoying nature • Bringing back pleasant memories			
Targeted Benefits			• Enlarged sense of community dependence on public lands • Local economic support • Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources • Stronger ties with family and friends • Restored mind from unwanted stress			
Recreation Setting Characteristics *(refer to page H-93 for descriptions)*						
Physical	*Remoteness*		Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural
	Naturalness		Front Country	Front Country	Front Country	Front Country
	Facilities		Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural
Social	*Contacts*		Front Country	Front Country	Front Country	Front Country
	Group Size		Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country
	Evidence of Use		Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural
Operational	*Access*		Front Country	Front Country	Front Country	Front Country
	Visitor Services		Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country
	Management Controls		Front Country	Front Country	Front Country	Front Country

Alpine Special Recreation Management Area, Indian Creek Campground RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Indian Creek Campground RMZ for visitors to engage in developed camping activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class		• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class III.
Rights-of-Way					
Coal					
Fluid Minerals					
Locatable Minerals		• Maintain existing withdrawal from locatable mineral entry.	• Maintain existing withdrawal from locatable mineral entry.	• Maintain existing withdrawal from locatable mineral entry.	• Maintain existing withdrawal from locatable mineral entry.
Mineral Materials					
Nonenergy Solid Leasable Minerals					
Facility Development		• Expand recreation campground site boundary to include east side of reservoir.	• Expand recreation campground site boundary to include east side of reservoir.	• Expand recreation campground site boundary to include east side of reservoir.	• Expand recreation campground site boundary to include east side of reservoir.
Camping Restrictions		• Manage as a day use area. • Prohibit dispersed camping. • All food and food scraps, empty cans or wrappers, or scented items such as toiletries,	• Manage as a day use area. • Prohibit dispersed camping. • All food and food scraps, empty cans or wrappers, or scented items such as toiletries, sunscreen, or insect	• Manage as a day use area. • Prohibit dispersed camping. • All food and food scraps, empty cans or wrappers, or scented items such as toiletries, sunscreen, or insect	• Manage as a day use area. • Prohibit dispersed camping. • All food and food scraps, empty cans or wrappers, or scented items such as toiletries,

Alpine Special Recreation Management Area, Indian Creek Campground RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Indian Creek Campground RMZ for visitors to engage in developed camping activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
		sunscreen, or insect repellent must be stored in the provided food storage box or placed in designated bear-proof garbage receptacles.	repellent must be stored in the provided food storage box or placed in designated bear-proof garbage receptacles.	repellent must be stored in the provided food storage box or placed in designated bear-proof garbage receptacles.	sunscreen, or insect repellent must be stored in the provided food storage box or placed in designated bear-proof garbage receptacles.
SRPs					
Travel Management					
Forestry					
Implementation Actions					
Management					
Administration					
Information and Education					
Monitoring					

Alpine Special Recreation Management Area, East Fork Carson River RMZ

Objective: Manage the East Fork Carson River RMZ for visitors to engage in OHV activities and motorized and non-motorized river activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Activities		• Picnicking • Hiking • Hunting • Fishing • White water rafting • Sailing • Mountain biking • Nature study • Rock collecting • Sightseeing • Photography	• OHV travel • River activities	• OHV travel • River activities	• OHV travel • River activities	• OHV travel • River activities
Targeted Experiences			• Learning outdoor skills • Sensory experiences of a landscape • Escaping responsibility for awhile • Bringing back pleasant memories			
Targeted Benefits			• Restored mind from unwanted stress • Improved outdoor recreation skills • Stronger ties with family and friends • Diminished mental anxiety			
Recreation Setting Characteristics *(refer to page H-93 for descriptions)*						
Physical	*Remoteness*		Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country
	Naturalness		Middle Country	Back Country	Back Country	Middle Country
	Facilities		Middle Country	Back Country	Middle Country	Middle Country

Alpine Special Recreation Management Area, East Fork Carson River RMZ

Objective: Manage the East Fork Carson River RMZ for visitors to engage in OHV activities and motorized and non-motorized river activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Social	*Contacts*		Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country
	Group Size		Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country
	Evidence of Use		Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country
Operational	*Access*		Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country
	Visitor Services		Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country
	Management Controls		Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country	Middle Country
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions						
VRM Class			• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class I.	• Manage as VRM Class II.	• Manage as VRM Class III.
Rights-of-Way						
Coal						
Fluid Minerals						
Locatable Minerals						
Mineral Materials						
Nonenergy Solid Leasable Minerals						
Time of Use			• Manage Hangman's Bridge for day use.	• Manage Hangman's Bridge for day use.	• Manage Hangman's Bridge for day use.	• Manage Hangman's Bridge for day use.
Camping Restrictions						
SRPs						
Implementation Actions						
Management			Manage Hangman's Bridge for primary boat launching river access and day use parking.	Manage Hangman's Bridge for primary boat launching river access and day use parking.	Manage Hangman's Bridge for primary boat launching river access and day use parking.	Manage Hangman's Bridge for primary boat launching river access and day use parking.

Alpine Special Recreation Management Area, East Fork Carson River RMZ

Objective: Manage the East Fork Carson River RMZ for visitors to engage in OHV activities and motorized and non-motorized river activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Travel Management		Allow OHV staging at Hangman's Bridge Parking.	Allow OHV staging at Hangman's Bridge Parking.	Allow OHV staging at Hangman's Bridge Parking.	Allow OHV staging at Hangman's Bridge Parking.
Administration					
Public Health and Safety		Manage Pebble Beach river ingress / egress to address public health and safety.	Manage Pebble Beach river ingress / egress to address public health and safety.	Manage Pebble Beach river ingress / egress to address public health and safety.	Manage Pebble Beach river ingress / egress to address public health and safety.
Information and Education					
Monitoring					

Alpine Special Recreation Management Area, Dispersed Use RMZ

Objective: Manage the Dispersed Use RMZ for visitors to engage in dispersed use activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Activities			• Nonmotorized trail activities • Interpretation and education	• Nonmotorized trail activities • Interpretation and education	• Nonmotorized trail activities • Interpretation and education	• Nonmotorized trail activities • Interpretation and education
Targeted Experiences			• Solitude o Enjoying an escape from crowds and people o Enjoying exploring on your own o Feeling good about solitude and being isolated and independent • Conservation of sustainable ecosystems • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying getting physical exercise • Savoring a natural experience			
Targeted Benefits			• Enhanced awareness and understanding of nature • Getting away from society • Closer relationship with the natural world • Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes			
Recreation Setting Characteristics *(refer to page H-93 for descriptions)*						
Physical	*Remoteness*		Back Country	Back Country	Back Country	Back Country
	Naturalness		Back Country	Back Country	Back Country	Back Country
	Facilities		Back Country	Back Country	Back Country	Back Country
Social	*Contacts*		Back Country	Back Country	Back Country	Back Country
	Group Size		Back Country	Back Country	Back Country	Back Country
	Evidence of Use		Back Country	Back Country	Back Country	Back Country
Operational	*Access*		Back Country	Back Country	Back Country	Back Country
	Visitor Services		Primitive	Primitive	Primitive	Primitive
	Management Controls		Primitive	Primitive	Primitive	Primitive

Alpine Special Recreation Management Area, Dispersed Use RMZ

Objective: Manage the Dispersed Use RMZ for visitors to engage in dispersed use activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class		• Manage as VRM Class II.	• Manage as VRM Class II.	• Manage the East Fork Carson River Corridor within the Dispersed Use RMZ as VRM Class II.	• Manage as VRM Class II.
Rights-of-Way					
Coal					
Fluid Minerals					
Locatable Minerals					
Mineral Materials					
Nonenergy Solid Leasable Minerals					
Time of Use		• Limit Curtz Lake trailhead and trails to day use.	• Limit Curtz Lake trailhead and trails to day use.	• Limit Curtz Lake trailhead and trails to day use.	• Limit Curtz Lake trailhead and trails to day use.
Camping Restrictions					
SRPs					
Travel Management					
Forestry					
Implementation Actions					
Management		• Evaluate Curtz Lake trail system connectivity with Turtle Rock Park in coordination with Alpine County and CalTrans.	• Evaluate Curtz Lake trail system connectivity with Turtle Rock Park in coordination with Alpine County and CalTrans.	• Evaluate Curtz Lake trail system connectivity with Turtle Rock Park in coordination with Alpine County and CalTrans.	• Evaluate Curtz Lake trail system connectivity with Turtle Rock Park in coordination with Alpine County and CalTrans.

Alpine Special Recreation Management Area, Dispersed Use RMZ

Objective: Manage the Dispersed Use RMZ for visitors to engage in dispersed use activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
		• Construct connecting nonmotorized trail segment(s) if appropriate.	• Construct connecting nonmotorized trail segment(s) if appropriate.	• Construct connecting nonmotorized trail segment(s) if appropriate.	• Construct connecting nonmotorized trail segment(s) if appropriate.
Administration					
Information and Education					
Monitoring					

DEAD CAMEL MOUNTAIN SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Dead Camel Mountain Special Recreation Management Area

Objective: Manage the SRMA for visitors to engage in motorized travel activities and casual and permitted events that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Activities			• Motorized travel • Casual and permitted events		• Motorized travel • Casual and permitted events	• Motorized travel Casual and permitted events
Targeted Experiences			• Interacting with people • Family togetherness • Risk taking • Developing skills and abilities • Escaping responsibility for awhile • A feeling of accomplishment		• Interacting with people • Family togetherness • Risk taking • Developing skills and abilities • Escaping responsibility for awhile • A feeling of accomplishment	• Interacting with people • Family togetherness • Risk taking • Developing skills and abilities • Escaping responsibility for awhile • A feeling of accomplishment
Targeted Benefits			• Improved outdoor recreation skills • Stronger ties with family and friends • Local economic support		• Improved outdoor recreation skills • Stronger ties with family and friends • Local economic support	• Improved outdoor recreation skills • Stronger ties with family and friends • Local economic support
Recreation Setting Characteristics *(refer to page H-93 for descriptions)*						
Physical	*Remoteness*		Middle Country		Middle Country	Middle Country
	Naturalness		Middle Country		Back Country	Back Country
	Facilities		Front Country		Middle Country	Middle Country

Dead Camel Mountain Special Recreation Management Area

Objective: Manage the SRMA for visitors to engage in motorized travel activities and casual and permitted events that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Social	*Contacts*		Back Country		Back Country	Back Country
	Group Size		Middle Country		Middle Country	Middle Country
	Evidence of Use		Middle Country		Middle Country	Middle Country
Operational	*Access*		Middle Country		Middle Country	Middle Country
	Visitor Services		Back Country		Back Country	Middle Country
	Management Controls		Back Country		Back Country	Back Country
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions						
VRM Class			• Manage as VRM Class IV.		• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class IV.
Rights-of-Way						
Coal						
Fluid Minerals						
Locatable Minerals						
Mineral Materials						
Nonenergy Solid Leasable Minerals						
Facility Development						
Time of Use						
Camping Restrictions						
Forestry						
Implementation Actions						
Management			Establish a designated staging and camping area with information kiosks.			Establish a primitive staging and camping area for casual and competitive use with signage and information kiosks.

Dead Camel Mountain Special Recreation Management Area

Objective: Manage the SRMA for visitors to engage in motorized travel activities and casual and permitted events that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
SRPs		• Allow for motorized and nonmotorized SRP competitive events on a first-come basis. • Authorize nonmotorized events and recreational uses on an equal basis with motorized use. • Facilitate community-based recreation and tourism events.			Allow for SRP competitive nonmotorized recreation where appropriate based on public safety.
Administration		• Pursue developing collaborative partnerships. • Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.		• Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.	• Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.
Travel Management		• Manage as open to cross-country travel.		Manage a motorized route system for 4-wheel drive vehicles, motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles and utility vehicles, and a nonmotorized route system for mountain bikes and equestrian use.	*Dead Camel North RMZ:* • Manage motorized travel as open to cross-country travel. *Dead Camel South RMZ:* • Manage motorized

Dead Camel Mountain Special Recreation Management Area

Objective: Manage the SRMA for visitors to engage in motorized travel activities and casual and permitted events that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
					travel as limited to existing routes. • Establish an exclusionary zone for permitted uses in the vicinity of Salt Cave and motorized travel limited to designated routes. • Provide for point-to-point OHV race corridors through the SRMA for Best in the Desert Vegas to Reno and similar events.
Information and Education		• Promote recreational OHV-based tourism.			• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps on site in Fallon.
Monitoring					

HUNGRY VALLEY SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Hungry Valley Special Recreation Management Area

Objective: *Manage Zone 1 for visitors to engage in motorized travel activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Activities		• OHV-based tourism events and activities		• OHV-based tourism events and activities	• OHV-based tourism events and activities
Targeted Experiences		• Social interactions and family togetherness o Sense of accomplishment Risk taking o Developing skills and abilities • Escaping responsibility for awhile		• Social interactions and family togetherness • Sense of accomplishment o Risk taking o Developing skills and abilities • Escaping responsibility for awhilet	• Social interactions and family togetherness • Sense of accomplishment o Risk taking o Developing skills and abilities • Escaping responsibility for awhile
Targeted Benefits		• Stronger ties with family and friends • Local economic support • Greater community involvement in recreation and land use decisions		• Stronger ties with family and friends • Local economic support • Greater community involvement in recreation and land use decisions	• Stronger ties with family and friends • Local economic support • Greater community involvement in recreation and land use decisions

Hungry Valley Special Recreation Management Area

Objective: *Manage Zone 1 for visitors to engage in motorized travel activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Recreation Setting Characteristics *(refer to page H-93 for descriptions)*						
Physical	*Remoteness*		Rural		Rural	Rural
	Naturalness		Front Country		Front Country	Front Country
	Facilities		Front Country		Front Country	Front Country
Social	*Contacts*		Rural		Front Country	Front Country
	Group Size		Rural		Front Country	Front Country
	Evidence of Use		Rural		Front Country	Front Country
Operational	*Access*		Rural		Rural	Rural
	Visitor Services		Rural		Front Country	Front Country
	Management Controls		Front Country		Front Country	Front Country
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions						
VRM Class			• Manage as VRM Class IV.		Manage as VRM Class IV.	Manage as VRM Class IV.
Rights-of-Way						
Coal						
Fluid Minerals						
Locatable Minerals						
Mineral Materials						
Nonenergy Solid Leasable Minerals						
Facility Development			• Provide for the development, maintenance, and management of facilities and trails through partnerships or land use authorizations.		• Do not designate staging areas.	• Do not designate staging areas.

Hungry Valley Special Recreation Management Area

Objective: *Manage Zone 1 for visitors to engage in motorized travel activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
		• Establish designated staging areas with information kiosks.			
Time of Use					
Camping Restrictions		• Establish designated camping areas with information kiosks. • Prohibit campfires outside of designated camp sites.		• Do not designate camping areas.	• Do not designate camping areas.
SRPs		• Allow for organized events on a case-by-case basis.		• Allow for organized events on a case-by-case basis.	• Allow for organized events on a case-by-case basis. Prohibit competitive rock-crawling SRPs at Warm Springs Mountain.
Travel Management		• Manage as open to cross-country motorized travel. • Maintain up to 50 miles of groomed loop trails for motorized use opportunities. Prohibit user-defined motocross opportunities in camp areas.		• Manage as limited to existing routes. • Maintain up to 100 miles of groomed loop trails for motorized use opportunities.	• Manage as limited to existing routes. • Maintain up to 100 miles of groomed loop trails for motorized use opportunities.

Hungry Valley Special Recreation Management Area

Objective: *Manage Zone 1 for visitors to engage in motorized travel activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
		• Allow rockcrawling in two (2) areas (e.g. Moonrocks and Warm Springs Mountain).			
Forestry					
Implementation Actions					
Management		• Develop partnerships to share route and area maintenance.		• Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.	• Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.
Administration		• Establish as a fee area.			
Information and Education				• Develop educational and interpretive signage for trail systems.	• Develop educational and interpretive signage for trail systems.
Monitoring					

Hungry Valley Special Recreation Management Area, Moonrocks RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Moonrocks RMZ for visitors to engage in OHV and camping activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Activities					• OHV activities • Camping activities	• OHV activities • Camping activities
Targeted Experiences					• Social interaction o Family togetherness o Talking about equipment and gear o Escaping responsibility for awhile • Sense of accomplishment o Risk taking o Developing skills and abilities • Being able to tell others about the trip	
Targeted Benefits					• Restored mind from unwanted stress • Improved outdoor recreation skills • Stronger ties with family and friends	
Recreation Setting Characteristics *(refer to page H-93 for descriptions)*						
Physical	*Remoteness*				Rural	Rural
	Naturalness				Front Country	Front Country
	Facilities				Front Country	Front Country
Social	*Contacts*				Front Country	Front Country
	Group Size				Front Country	Front Country
	Evidence of Use				Front Country	Front Country
Operational	*Access*				Rural	Rural
	Visitor Services				Rural	Rural
	Management Controls				Front Country	Front Country

Hungry Valley Special Recreation Management Area, Moonrocks RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Moonrocks RMZ for visitors to engage in OHV and camping activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class				• Manage as VRM Class IV.	• Manage as VRM Class IV.
Rights-of-Way					
Coal					
Fluid Minerals					
Locatable Minerals					
Mineral Materials					
Nonenergy Solid Leasable Minerals					
Facility Development				• Provide for the development, maintenance, and management of facilities and trails through partnerships or land use authorizations. • Establish designated staging areas with information kiosks.	• Provide for the development, maintenance, and management of facilities and trails through partnerships or land use authorizations. • Establish designated staging areas with information kiosks.
Time of Use					
Camping Restrictions				• Designate and develop up to three (3) separate camp areas (e.g., Moonrocks, Tot lot, and Big Wash). • Prohibit campfires	• Designate and develop up to three (3) separate camp areas (e.g., Moonrocks, Tot lot, and Big Wash). • Prohibit campfires

Hungry Valley Special Recreation Management Area, Moonrocks RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Moonrocks RMZ for visitors to engage in OHV and camping activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
				outside of designated sites.	outside of designated sites.
SRPs				• Allow for organized events on a case-by-case basis.	• Prohibit competitive rock-crawling SRPs.
Travel Management				• Manage as open to cross-country motorized travel. • Designate and maintain access roads into fee area.	• Manage as open to cross-country motorized travel. • Designate and maintain access roads into fee area.
Forestry					
Implementation Actions					
Management				• Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.	• Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.
Administration				• Manage as a fee area.	• Manage as a fee area.
Information and Education				• Develop educational and interpretive signage for trail systems.	• Develop educational and interpretive signage for trail systems.
Monitoring					

SAND MOUNTAIN SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Dune RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Dune RMZ for visitors to engage in motorized travel activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcomes stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Activities		• Cross-country motorized travel	• Cross-country motorized travel		• Cross-country motorized travel
Targeted Experiences		• Risk taking • Learning outdoor skills • Sensory experiences of a landscape • Escaping responsibility for awhile • Greater sense of independence	• Risk taking • Learning outdoor skills • Sensory experiences of a landscape • Escaping responsibility for awhile • Greater sense of independence		• Risk taking • Learning outdoor skills • Sensory experiences of a landscape • Escaping responsibility for awhile • Greater sense of independence
Targeted Benefits		• Restored mind from unwanted stress • Improved outdoor recreation skills • Enhanced sense of personal freedom • Greater understanding of technology and mechanics	• Restored mind from unwanted stress • Improved outdoor recreation skills • Enhanced sense of personal freedom • Greater understanding of technology and mechanics		• Restored mind from unwanted stress • Improved outdoor recreation skills • Enhanced sense of personal freedom • Greater understanding of technology and mechanics

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Dune RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Dune RMZ for visitors to engage in motorized travel activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcomes stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Recreation Setting Characteristics *(refer to page H-93 for descriptions)*						
Physical	*Remoteness*		Front Country	Front Country		Front Country
	Naturalness		Front Country	Middle Country		Middle Country
	Facilities		Front Country	Front Country		Front Country
Social	*Contacts*		Rural	Rural		Rural
	Group Size		Rural	Rural		Rural
	Evidence of Use		Rural	Rural		Rural
Operational	*Access*		Front Country	Front Country		Front Country
	Visitor Services		Front Country	Front Country		Front Country
	Management Controls		Middle Country	Middle Country		Middle Country
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions						
VRM Class			• Manage as VRM Class IV.	• Manage as VRM Class II.		• Manage as VRM Class III.
Rights-of-Way						• Restrict new ROW authorizations to existing ROW corridors.
Coal						
Fluid Minerals						• Close to fluid mineral leasing.
Locatable Minerals						
Mineral Materials						
Nonenergy Solid Leasable Minerals						• Close to nonenergy mineral leasing.
Facility Development			• Maintain current facilities.			

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Dune RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Dune RMZ for visitors to engage in motorized travel activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcomes stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Time of Use					
Camping Restrictions		• Manage the camp area for use as a campground for Sand Mountain users and as a staging area for long distance regional trail users.			
SRPs					• Authorize organized and competitive SRP events that do not create user conflicts.
Travel Management		• Open to cross-country motorized travel.			• Designate and map regional trail system. • Implement seasonal closure up to two (2) months per year (generally two [2] weeks during each season) to address Native American traditional religious uses and nonmotorized recreational opportunities.

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Dune RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Dune RMZ for visitors to engage in motorized travel activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcomes stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Public Health and Safety		• Manage the abandoned mine land hazards.			• Manage the abandoned mine land hazards.
Interpretation and Environmental Education					• Manage the Sand Springs Pony Express Station and National Historic Trail for historical interpretation.
Implementation Actions					
Management		• Eliminate fee use designation.			• Update supplemental rules. • Continue fee collections necessary to provide for adequate management and law enforcement staffing. • Establish a day use fee in addition to the annual and weekly fees.
Administration					

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Dune RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Dune RMZ for visitors to engage in motorized travel activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcomes stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Information and Education		• Provide educational materials for abandoned mine lands.			• Provide educational materials to recreationists for abandoned mine lands.
Monitoring					

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Desert Habitat RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Desert Habitat RMZ for visitors to engage in nonmotorized and mechanized trail riding activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Activities		• Nonmotorized travel activities	• Nonmotorized travel activities		• Nonmotorized travel activities
Targeted Experiences		• Enjoying an escape from crowds and people • Enjoying nature • Testing your endurance • Greater sense of independence • Sense of exploration • A feeling of accomplishment	• Enjoying an escape from crowds and people • Enjoying nature • Testing your endurance • Greater sense of independence • Sense of exploration • A feeling of accomplishment		• Enjoying an escape from crowds and people • Enjoying nature • Testing your endurance • Greater sense of independence • Sense of exploration • A feeling of accomplishment
Targeted Benefits		• Enlarged sense of personal accountability for acting responsibility on public lands • Closer relationship with the natural world • Getting away from society • Reduced negative human impacts such as litter, trampling of vegetation, and unplanned trails • Increased awareness and	• Enlarged sense of personal accountability for acting responsibility on public lands • Closer relationship with the natural world • Getting away from society • Reduced negative human impacts such as litter, trampling of vegetation, and		• Enlarged sense of personal accountability for acting responsibility on public lands • Closer relationship with the natural world • Getting away from society • Reduced negative human impacts such as litter, trampling of vegetation, and unplanned trails • Increased awareness and protection of natural

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Desert Habitat RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Desert Habitat RMZ for visitors to engage in nonmotorized and mechanized trail riding activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
			protection of natural landscapes	unplanned trails • Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes		landscapes
Recreation Setting Characteristics *(refer to page H-93 for descriptions)*						
Physical	*Remoteness*		Back Country	Back Country		Back Country
	Naturalness		Back Country	Back Country		Back Country
	Facilities		Middle Country	Back Country		Back Country
Social	*Contacts*		Primitive	Primitive		Primitive
	Group Size		Primitive	Primitive		Primitive
	Evidence of Use		Primitive	Primitive		Primitive
Operational	*Access*		Middle Country	Middle Country		Middle Country
	Visitor Services		Primitive	Back Country		Middle Country
	Management Controls		Primitive	Primitive		Middle Country
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions						
VRM Class			• Manage as VRM Class IV.	• Manage as VRM Class II.		• Manage as VRM Class III.
Rights-of-Way						• Restrict new ROW authorizations to existing ROW corridors.
Coal						
Fluid Minerals						• Close to fluid mineral leasing.
Locatable Minerals						

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Desert Habitat RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Desert Habitat RMZ for visitors to engage in nonmotorized and mechanized trail riding activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Mineral Materials					
Nonenergy Solid Leasable Minerals					• Close to nonenergy mineral leasing.
Facility Development		• Maintain current facilities.			
Time of Use					
Camping Restrictions		• Manage the camp area for use as a campground for Sand Mountain users and as a staging area for long-distance regional trail users.			
SRPs					• Authorize organized and competitive SRP events that do not create user conflicts.
Travel Management		• Closed to cross-country motorized travel.	• Closed to cross-country motorized travel.		• Closed to cross-country motorized and mechanized travel.
Public Health and Safety		• Manage the abandoned mine land hazards.			• Manage the abandoned mine land hazards.
Interpretation and Environmental Education					• Manage the Sand Springs Pony Express Station and National Historic Trail for historical interpretation.

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Desert Habitat RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Desert Habitat RMZ for visitors to engage in nonmotorized and mechanized trail riding activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Implementation Actions					
Management		• Eliminate fee use designation.			• Update supplemental rules. • Continue fee collections necessary to provide for adequate management and law enforcement staffing. • Establish a day use fee in addition to the annual and weekly fees.
Administration					
Information and Education		• Provide educational materials for abandoned mine lands.			• Provide educational materials to recreationists for abandoned mine lands.
Monitoring					

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Trail Riders RMZ

Objective: *Manage The Trail Riders RMZ for visitors to engage in trail-based recreational activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcomes stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Activities						• Trail-based motorized recreation activities
Targeted Experiences						• Interacting with people • Being able to tell others about the trip • Developing skills and abilities • Sensory experiences of a landscape • Greater sense of independence • Sense of exploration
Targeted Benefits						• Improved outdoor recreation skills • Stronger ties with family and friends • Improved self-confidence • Enlarged sense of personal accountability for acting responsibility on public lands
Recreation Setting Characteristics *(refer to page H-93 for descriptions)*						
Physical	*Remoteness*					Middle Country
	Naturalness					Middle Country
	Facilities					Middle Country

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Trail Riders RMZ

Objective: *Manage The Trail Riders RMZ for visitors to engage in trail-based recreational activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcomes stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Social	*Contacts*					Middle Country
	Group Size					Middle Country
	Evidence of Use					Middle Country
Operational	*Access*					Middle Country
	Visitor Services					Middle Country
	Management Controls					Middle Country
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions						
VRM Class						• Manage as VRM Class III.
Rights-of-Way						• Restrict new ROW authorizations to existing ROW corridors.
Coal						
Fluid Minerals						• Close to fluid mineral leasing.
Locatable Minerals						
Mineral Materials						
Nonenergy Solid Leasable Minerals						• Close to nonenergy mineral leasing.
Facility Development						
Time of Use						
Camping Restrictions						

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Trail Riders RMZ

Objective: *Manage The Trail Riders RMZ for visitors to engage in trail-based recreational activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcomes stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
SRPs					• Authorize organized and competitive SRP events that do not create user conflicts.
Travel Management					• Manage as travel limited to designated existing trails for habitat protection. • Implement seasonal closure up to 2 months per year (generally 2 weeks during each season) to address Native American traditional religious uses and nonmotorized recreational opportunities.
Public Health and Safety					• Manage the abandoned mine land hazards.
Interpretation and Environmental Education					• Manage the Sand Springs Pony Express Station and National Historic Trail for historical interpretation.

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Trail Riders RMZ

Objective: *Manage The Trail Riders RMZ for visitors to engage in trail-based recreational activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcomes stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Implementation Actions					
Management					• Update supplemental rules. • Continue fee collections necessary to provide for adequate management and law enforcement staffing. • Establish a day use fee in addition to the annual and weekly fees.
Administration					
Information and Education					• Provide educational materials to recreationists for abandoned mine lands.
Monitoring					

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Mining District RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Mining District RMZ for visitors to engage in trail-based recreational activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcomes stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Activities			• Trail-based motorized recreation activities			• Trail-based motorized recreation activities
Targeted Experiences			• Sensory experiences of a landscape • Knowing that things are not going to change too much • Sense of exploration • Reflecting on one's own character and personal values • Bringing back pleasant memories			• Sensory experiences of a landscape • Knowing that things are not going to change too much • Sense of exploration • Reflecting on one's own character and personal values • Bringing back pleasant memories
Targeted Benefits			• Greater respect for cultural heritage • Enlarged sense of community dependence on public lands • Reduced looting and vandalism of historic and prehistoric sites			• Greater respect for cultural heritage • Enlarged sense of community dependence on public lands • Reduced looting and vandalism of historic and prehistoric sites
Recreation Setting Characteristics *(refer to page H-93 for descriptions)*						
Physical	*Remoteness*		Back Country			Back Country
	Naturalness		Back Country			Back Country
	Facilities		Middle Country			Middle Country

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Mining District RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Mining District RMZ for visitors to engage in trail-based recreational activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcomes stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Social	*Contacts*		Back Country			Back Country
	Group Size		Back Country			Back Country
	Evidence of Use		Back Country			Back Country
Operational	*Access*		Middle Country			Middle Country
	Visitor Services		Back Country			Back Country
	Management Controls		Back Country			Middle Country
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions						
VRM Class			• Manage as VRM Class IV.			• Manage as VRM Class III.
Rights-of-Way						• Restrict new ROW authorizations to existing ROW corridors.
Coal						
Fluid Minerals						• Close to fluid mineral leasing.
Locatable Minerals						
Mineral Materials						
Nonenergy Solid Leasable Minerals						• Close to nonenergy mineral leasing.
Facility Development			• Maintain current facilities.			
Time of Use						

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Mining District RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Mining District RMZ for visitors to engage in trail-based recreational activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcomes stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Camping Restrictions		• Manage the camp area for use as a campground for Sand Mountain users and as a staging area for long distance regional trail users.			
SRPs					• Authorize organized and competitive SRP events that do not create user conflicts.
Travel Management		• Manage as travel limited to existing trails.			• Manage as travel limited to existing trails. • Implement seasonal closure up to two (2) months per year (generally two [2] weeks during each season) to address Native American traditional religious uses and nonmotorized recreational opportunities.
Public Health and Safety		• Manage the abandoned mine land hazards.			• Manage the abandoned mine land hazards.

Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area, Mining District RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Mining District RMZ for visitors to engage in trail-based recreational activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcomes stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Interpretation and Environmental Education					• Manage the Sand Springs Pony Express Station and National Historic Trail for historical interpretation.
Implementation Actions					
Management		• Eliminate fee use designation.			• Update supplemental rules. • Continue fee collections necessary to provide for adequate management and law enforcement staffing. • Establish a day use fee in addition to the annual and weekly fees.
Administration					
Information and Education		• Provide educational materials for abandoned mine lands.			• Provide educational materials to recreationists for abandoned mine lands.
Monitoring					

WALKER LAKE SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Walker Lake Special Recreation Management Area, Sportsman's Beach RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Sportsman's Beach RMZ for visitors to engage in land and water based casual use and permitted recreational activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Activities		• Swimming • Picnicking • Boating • Bird watching • Water-skiing	• Swimming • Picnicking • Boating • Bird watching • Water-skiing		• Swimming • Picnicking • Boating • Bird watching • Water-skiing
Targeted Experiences		• Being able to tell others about the trip • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying the artistic expression of nature • Escaping responsibility for awhile • Reflecting on one's own character and personal values • Bringing back pleasant memories	• Being able to tell others about the trip • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying the artistic expression of nature • Escaping responsibility for awhile • Reflecting on one's own character and personal values • Bringing back pleasant memories		• Being able to tell others about the trip • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying the artistic expression of nature • Escaping responsibility for awhile • Reflecting on one's own character and personal values • Bringing back pleasant memories

Walker Lake Special Recreation Management Area, Sportsman's Beach RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Sportsman's Beach RMZ for visitors to engage in land and water based casual use and permitted recreational activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Benefits			• Stronger ties with family and friends • Freedom from urban living • Diminished mental anxiety • Enlarged sense of community dependence on public lands	• Stronger ties with family and friends • Freedom from urban living • Diminished mental anxiety • Enlarged sense of community dependence on public lands		• Stronger ties with family and friends • Freedom from urban living • Diminished mental anxiety • Enlarged sense of community dependence on public lands
Recreation Setting Characteristics *(refer to page H-93 for descriptions)*						
Physical	*Remoteness*		Front Country	Front Country		Front Country
	Naturalness		Front Country	Middle Country		Front Country
	Facilities		Front Country	Front Country		Front Country
Social	*Contacts*		Middle Country	Middle Country		Middle Country
	Group Size		Middle Country	Middle Country		Middle Country
	Evidence of Use		Front Country	Front Country		Front Country
Operational	*Access*		Front Country	Front Country		Front Country
	Visitor Services		Middle Country	Middle Country		Middle Country
	Management Controls		Middle Country	Middle Country		Middle Country
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions						
VRM Class			• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class II.		• Manage as VRM Class III.
Rights-of-Way						
Coal						

Walker Lake Special Recreation Management Area, Sportsman's Beach RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Sportsman's Beach RMZ for visitors to engage in land and water based casual use and permitted recreational activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Fluid Minerals					
Locatable Minerals					
Mineral Materials					
Nonenergy Solid Leasable Minerals					
Facility Development					
Time of Use					
Camping Restrictions		• Restricted to designated sites.	• Restricted to designated sites. • Permit camping in only designated camp areas of Tamarack Beach, Twenty Mile Beach, and the Cove, and dispersed camping on the east side of the lake.		• Developed fee camping, which is restricted to designated sites.
SRPs			• Do not authorize SRPs for organized, commercial and competitive based recreational activities.		• Facilitate community-based recreation and tourism events.
Travel Management		• Restrict motorized travel to designated routes. • Develop designated hiking, equestrian, and	• Restrict motorized travel to designated routes. • Prohibit		• Develop hiking and equestrian trails on the west side of

Walker Lake Special Recreation Management Area, Sportsman's Beach RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Sportsman's Beach RMZ for visitors to engage in land and water based casual use and permitted recreational activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
		motorized trails on the west side of Highway 95.	development of motorized and nonmotorized trails within the SRMA.		Highway 95.
Public Health and Safety					
Interpretation and Environmental Education					
Implementation Actions					
Management		• Pursue collaborative management opportunities with local agencies and communities.			• Develop supplemental rules. • Pursue collaborative management opportunities with local agencies. • Prohibit the collection of nonrenewable resources such as rocks, mineral specimens, common invertebrate fossils, and semi-precious stones.
Administration					
Information and Education					
Monitoring					

Walker Lake Special Recreation Management Area, Shoreline RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Shoreline RMZ for visitors to engage in dispersed camping activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Activities			• Dispersed camping • Fishing • Swimming	• Dispersed camping • Fishing • Swimming		• Dispersed camping • Fishing • Swimming
Targeted Experiences			• Being able to tell others about the trip • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying the artistic expression of nature • Escaping responsibility for awhile • Reflecting on one's own character and personal values • Bringing back pleasant memories	• Being able to tell others about the trip • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying the artistic expression of nature • Escaping responsibility for awhile • Reflecting on one's own character and personal values • Bringing back pleasant memories		• Being able to tell others about the trip • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying the artistic expression of nature • Escaping responsibility for awhile • Reflecting on one's own character and personal values • Bringing back pleasant memories
Targeted Benefits			• Stronger ties with family and friends • Enhanced awareness and understanding of nature • Closer relationship with the natural world	• Stronger ties with family and friends • Enhanced awareness and understanding of nature • Closer relationship with the natural world		• Stronger ties with family and friends • Enhanced awareness and understanding of nature • Closer relationship with the natural world
Recreation Setting Characteristics *(refer to page H-93 for descriptions)*						
Physical	*Remoteness*		Front Country	Front Country		Front Country
	Naturalness		Middle Country	Middle Country		Middle Country
	Facilities		Front Country	Front Country		Front Country

Walker Lake Special Recreation Management Area, Shoreline RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Shoreline RMZ for visitors to engage in dispersed camping activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Social	*Contacts*		Middle Country	Middle Country		Middle Country
	Group Size		Middle Country	Middle Country		Middle Country
	Evidence of Use		Middle Country	Middle Country		Middle Country
Operational	*Access*		Front Country	Front Country		Front Country
	Visitor Services		Back Country	Back Country		Back Country
	Management Controls		Back Country	Back Country		Middle Country
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions						
VRM Class			• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class II.		• Manage as VRM Class III.
Rights-of-Way						
Coal						
Fluid Minerals						
Locatable Minerals						
Mineral Materials						
Nonenergy Solid Leasable Minerals						
Facility Development						
Time of Use						
Camping Restrictions			• Restrict camping to designated sites.	• Allow dispersed camping within 300 feet of roads.		• Allow dispersed fee camping.
SRPs				• Do not authorize SRPs for organized, commercial and competitive based recreational activities.		• Facilitate community-based recreation and tourism events.

Walker Lake Special Recreation Management Area, Shoreline RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Shoreline RMZ for visitors to engage in dispersed camping activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Travel Management		• Restrict motorized travel to designated routes. • Develop designated hiking, equestrian, and motorized trails on the west side of Highway 95.	• Limit motorized travel to designated routes. • Prohibit development of motorized and nonmotorized trails within the SRMA.		• Develop hiking and equestrian trails on the west side of Highway 95.
Public Health and Safety					
Interpretation and Environmental Education					
Implementation Actions					
Management		• Pursue collaborative management opportunities with local agencies and communities.			• Develop supplemental rules. • Pursue collaborative management opportunities with local agencies. • Prohibit the collection of nonrenewable resources such as rocks, mineral specimens, common invertebrate fossils, and semi-precious stones.

Walker Lake Special Recreation Management Area, Shoreline RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Shoreline RMZ for visitors to engage in dispersed camping activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Administration					
Information and Education					
Monitoring					

Walker Lake Special Recreation Management Area, Wassuk RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Wassuk RMZ for visitors to engage in a variety of nonmotorized trail activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Activities		• Trail-based nonmotorized recreation activities	• Trail-based nonmotorized recreation activities		• Trail-based nonmotorized recreation activities
Targeted Experiences		• Enjoying an escape from crowds and people • Learning outdoor skills • Enjoying getting physical exercise • Testing your endurance • Sensory experiences of a landscape • Sense of exploration	• Enjoying an escape from crowds and people • Learning outdoor skills • Enjoying getting physical exercise • Testing your endurance • Sensory experiences of a landscape • Sense of exploration		• Enjoying an escape from crowds and people • Learning outdoor skills • Enjoying getting physical exercise • Testing your endurance • Sensory experiences of a landscape • Sense of exploration
Targeted Benefits		• Restored mind from unwanted stress • Improved outdoor recreation skills • Improved physical fitness and mental health • Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes	• Restored mind from unwanted stress • Improved outdoor recreation skills • Improved physical fitness and mental health • Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes		• Restored mind from unwanted stress • Improved outdoor recreation skills • Improved physical fitness and mental health • Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes

Walker Lake Special Recreation Management Area, Wassuk RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Wassuk RMZ for visitors to engage in a variety of nonmotorized trail activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Recreation Setting Characteristics *(refer to page H-93 for descriptions)*						
Physical	*Remoteness*		Back Country	Back Country		Back Country
	Naturalness		Back Country	Back Country		Back Country
	Facilities		Back Country	Back Country		Back Country
Social	*Contacts*		Back Country	Back Country		Middle Country
	Group Size		Back Country	Back Country		Middle Country
	Evidence of Use		Back Country	Back Country		Back Country
Operational	*Access*		Back Country	Back Country		Back Country
	Visitor Services		Back Country	Back Country		Back Country
	Management Controls		Back Country	Back Country		Middle Country
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions						
VRM Class			• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class II.		• Manage as VRM Class III.
Rights-of-Way						
Coal						
Fluid Minerals						
Locatable Minerals						
Mineral Materials						
Nonenergy Solid Leasable Minerals						
Facility Development						
Time of Use						
Camping Restrictions			• Allow dispersed camping.	• Prohibit camping.		• Manage the west side of Highway 95 as closed to dispersed camping for public safety and wildlife protection.

Walker Lake Special Recreation Management Area, Wassuk RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Wassuk RMZ for visitors to engage in a variety of nonmotorized trail activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
SRPs			• Do not authorize SRPs for organized, commercial and competitive based recreational activities.		• Facilitate community-based recreation and tourism events.
Travel Management		• Restrict motorized travel to designated routes. • Develop designated hiking, equestrian and motorized trails on the west side of Highway 95.	• Limit motorized travel to designated routes. • Prohibit development of motorized and nonmotorized trails within the SRMA.		• Develop hiking and equestrian trails on the west side of Highway 95.
Public Health and Safety					
Interpretation and Environmental Education					
Implementation Actions					
Management		• Pursue collaborative management opportunities with local agencies and communities.			• Develop supplemental rules. • Pursue collaborative management opportunities with local agencies. • Prohibit the collection of nonrenewable resources

Walker Lake Special Recreation Management Area, Wassuk RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Wassuk RMZ for visitors to engage in a variety of nonmotorized trail activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
					such as rocks, mineral specimens, common invertebrate fossils, and semi-precious stones.
Administration					
Information and Education					
Monitoring					

Walker Lake Special Recreation Management Area, Gillis Range RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Gillis Range RMZ for visitors to engage in a variety of motorized trail activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Activities				• Motorized trail activities • Dispersed camping		
Targeted Experiences				• Feeling good about solitude, being isolated, and independent • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying nature • Bringing back pleasant memories		
Targeted Benefits				• Closer relationship with the natural world • Diminished mental anxiety • Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources		
Recreation Setting Characteristics *(refer to page H-93 for descriptions)*						
Physical	*Remoteness*			Back Country		
	Naturalness			Back Country		
	Facilities			Back Country		
Social	*Contacts*			Back Country		
	Group Size			Primitive		
	Evidence of Use			Back Country		

Walker Lake Special Recreation Management Area, Gillis Range RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Gillis Range RMZ for visitors to engage in a variety of motorized trail activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Operational	*Access*			Back Country		
	Visitor Services			Primitive		
	Management Controls			Primitive		
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions						
VRM Class				• Manage as VRM Class II.		
Rights-of-Way						
Coal						
Fluid Minerals						
Locatable Minerals						
Mineral Materials						
Nonenergy Solid Leasable Minerals						
Facility Development						
Time of Use						
Camping Restrictions				• Allow dispersed camping.		
SRPs				• Do not authorize SRPs for organized, commercial and competitive based recreational activities.		
Travel Management				• Limit motorized travel to designated routes. • Prohibit development of motorized and nonmotorized trails within the SRMA.		

Walker Lake Special Recreation Management Area, Gillis Range RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Gillis Range RMZ for visitors to engage in a variety of motorized trail activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Public Health and Safety					
Interpretation and Environmental Education					
Implementation Actions					
Management					
Administration					
Information and Education					
Monitoring					

WILSON CANYON SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Wilson Canyon Special Recreation Management Area, Copper Belt RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Copper Belt RMZ for visitors to engage in OHV riding and developed camping activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Activities		• OHV touring and trail riding • Developed site camping • Fishing • River access		• OHV touring and trail riding • Developed site camping • Fishing • River access	• OHV touring and trail riding • Developed site camping • Fishing • River access
Targeted Experiences		• Interacting with people • Family togetherness • Developing skills and abilities • Being close to nature • Bringing back pleasant memories • Escaping responsibility for awhile		• Interacting with people • Family togetherness • Developing skills and abilities • Being close to nature • Bringing back pleasant memories • Escaping responsibility for awhile	• Interacting with people • Family togetherness • Developing skills and abilities • Being close to nature • Bringing back pleasant memories • Escaping responsibility for awhile
Targeted Benefits		• Improved outdoor recreation skills • Stronger ties with family and friends • Enlarged sense of community dependence on public lands		• Improved outdoor recreation skills • Stronger ties with family and friends • Enlarged sense of community dependence on public lands	• Improved outdoor recreation skills • Stronger ties with family and friends • Enlarged sense of community dependence on public lands

Wilson Canyon Special Recreation Management Area, Copper Belt RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Copper Belt RMZ for visitors to engage in OHV riding and developed camping activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Recreation Setting Characteristics *(refer to page H-93 for descriptions)*						
Physical	*Remoteness*		Middle Country		Middle Country	Middle Country
	Naturalness		Back Country		Back Country	Back Country
	Facilities		Front Country		Front Country	Front Country
Social	*Contacts*		Middle Country		Middle Country	Middle Country
	Group Size		Back Country		Back Country	Back Country
	Evidence of Use		Middle Country		Middle Country	Middle Country
Operational	*Access*		Middle Country		Middle Country	Middle Country
	Visitor Services		Middle Country		Middle Country	Middle Country
	Management Controls		Back Country		Back Country	Back Country
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions						
VRM Class						
Rights-of-Way						
Coal						
Fluid Minerals						
Locatable Minerals						
Mineral Materials						
Nonenergy Solid Leasable Minerals						
Facility Development						
Camping Restrictions			• Provide developed camp opportunities north of Copper Belt Road. • Limit camp opportunities on south side of Copper Belt Road to protect		• Provide developed camp opportunities north of Copper Belt Road. • Limit camp opportunities on	• Provide developed camp opportunities north of Copper Belt Road. • Limit camp opportunities on

Wilson Canyon Special Recreation Management Area, Copper Belt RMZ

Objective: *Manage the Copper Belt RMZ for visitors to engage in OHV riding and developed camping activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
		riparian corridor.		south side of Copper Belt Road to protect riparian corridor.	south side of Copper Belt Road to protect riparian corridor.
SRPs		• Do not authorize commercial target shooting SRPs.		• Do not authorize commercial target shooting SRPs.	• Do not authorize commercial target shooting SRPs.
Travel Management		• Manage as closed to motorized travel. • Manage mechanized travel as limited to existing routes.		• Manage as closed to motorized travel. • Manage mechanized travel as limited to existing routes.	• Manage as closed to motorized travel. • Manage mechanized travel as limited to existing routes.
Forestry					
Implementation Actions					
Management					
Administration					
Information and Education		• Provide visitor services including trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps.		• Provide visitor services including trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps.	• Provide visitor services including trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps.
Monitoring					

Wilson Canyon Special Recreation Management Area, West Walker River RMZ

Objective: *Manage the West Walker River RMZ for visitors to engage in day use, nonmotorized and nonmechanized activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Targeted Activities			• Nonmotorized and nonmechanized river access		• Nonmotorized and nonmechanized river access	• Nonmotorized and nonmechanized river access
Targeted Experiences			• Enjoying an escape from crowds and people • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying the artistic expression of nature • Bringing back pleasant memories • Escaping responsibility for awhile		• Enjoying an escape from crowds and people • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying the artistic expression of nature • Bringing back pleasant memories • Escaping responsibility for awhile	• Enjoying an escape from crowds and people • Developing skills and abilities • Enjoying the artistic expression of nature • Bringing back pleasant memories • Escaping responsibility for awhile
Targeted Benefits			• Enhanced sense of personal freedom • Restored mind from unwanted stress • Closer relationship with the natural world		• Enhanced sense of personal freedom • Restored mind from unwanted stress • Closer relationship with the natural world	• Enhanced sense of personal freedom • Restored mind from unwanted stress • Closer relationship with the natural world
Recreation Setting Characteristics *(refer to page H-93 for descriptions)*						
Physical	*Remoteness*		Middle Country		Middle Country	Middle Country
	Naturalness		Back Country		Back Country	Back Country
	Facilities		Front Country		Front Country	Front Country

Wilson Canyon Special Recreation Management Area, West Walker River RMZ

Objective: *Manage the West Walker River RMZ for visitors to engage in day use, nonmotorized and nonmechanized activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

		Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Social	*Contacts*		Middle Country		Middle Country	Middle Country
	Group Size		Back Country		Back Country	Back Country
	Evidence of Use		Middle Country		Middle Country	Middle Country
Operational	*Access*		Middle Country		Middle Country	Middle Country
	Visitor Services		Middle Country		Middle Country	Middle Country
	Management Controls		Back Country		Back Country	Back Country
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions						
VRM Class						
Rights-of-Way						
Coal						
Fluid Minerals						
Locatable Minerals						
Mineral Materials						
Nonenergy Solid Leasable Minerals						
Facility Development			• Establish parking areas.		• Establish parking areas.	• Establish parking areas.
Camping Restrictions			• Manage for day use only.		• Allow overnight camping.	• Prohibit parking and camping on West Walker River bank within the West Walker River RMZ.
SRPs			• Only authorize SRPs for nonmotorized commercial activities.		• Only authorize SRPs for nonmotorized commercial activities.	• Only authorize SRPs for nonmotorized commercial activities.

Wilson Canyon Special Recreation Management Area, West Walker River RMZ

Objective: *Manage the West Walker River RMZ for visitors to engage in day use, nonmotorized and nonmechanized activities so that they report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experiences and benefit outcome stated in the following table. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1=not at all realized to 5=totally realized)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Travel Management		• Provide nonmotorized, nonmechanized river access.		• Provide nonmotorized, nonmechanized river access.	• Provide nonmotorized, nonmechanized river access.
Forestry					
Implementation Actions					
Management					
Administration		• Partner with Nevada Department of Transportation to provide safe egress and ingress to sites along river off Highway 208.		• Partner with Nevada Department of Transportation to provide safe egress and ingress to sites along river off Highway 208.	• Partner with Nevada Department of Transportation to provide safe egress and ingress to sites along river off Highway 208.
Information and Education		• Provide visitor services including trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps.		• Provide visitor services including trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps.	• Provide visitor services including trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps.
Monitoring					

102 RANCH AND MUSTANG EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS

Objective (Alternatives B and D): Designate the 102 Ranch and Mustang ERMAs for casual use and dispersed recreation opportunities that emphasize dog walking, photography, nature observation, hiking, river access, environmental education and interpretation.

Objective (Alternative C): Designate the 102 Ranch and Mustang ERMAs for casual use and dispersed recreation opportunities that emphasizes dog walking, photography, nature observation, hiking, river access, environmental education and interpretation while providing protection for cultural, historical and natural resources.

Objective (Alternative E): Designate the 102 Ranch and Mustang ERMAs for casual use and dispersed recreation opportunities that emphasizes dog walking, photography, nature observation, hiking, river access, environmental education and interpretation while providing for mitigation of user conflicts and resource damage.

Provide a recreation setting commensurate with other uses that 1)retains a natural-appearing landscape; 2) provides the necessary recreation facilities (e.g., trails, trailheads, staging areas, and camping) to facilitate activity participation; 3) provides basic on-site visitor services (e.g., signage and maps); and 4) clearly posts conditions of use throughout the area.

102 Ranch and Mustang Extensive Recreation Management Areas

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class		• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class III.
Facility Development		• Develop boat launch site at Mustang Ranch on south side of river.	• Develop boat launch site at Mustang Ranch on south side of river.	• Develop boat launch site at Mustang Ranch on south side of river.	• Develop boat launch site at Mustang Ranch on south side of river.
Camping Restrictions		• Manage 102 Ranch as a day use site. • Develop camping opportunities at Mustang.	• Manage 102 Ranch as a day use site. • Manage Mustang as day use only.	• Manage 102 Ranch as a day use site. • Develop camping opportunities at Mustang.	• Manage 102 Ranch as a day use site. • Manage Mustang as day use only.
SRPs		• Prohibit motorized and mechanized SRP events.	• Do not authorize SRPs.	• Prohibit motorized and mechanized SRP events.	• Prohibit motorized and mechanized SRP events.

102 Ranch and Mustang Extensive Recreation Management Areas

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Travel Management		• Manage and maintain connected trails for casual trail hiking and limited bicycling experiences. • Designate parking areas. • Maintain access road on south side of river (Mustang) to 2-wheeled drive high-ground clearance vehicles.	• Manage and maintain connected trails for casual trail hiking and limited bicycling experiences. • Designate parking areas. • Maintain access road on south side of river (Mustang) to 2-wheeled drive high-ground clearance vehicles.	• Manage and maintain connected trails for casual trail hiking and limited bicycling experiences. • Designate parking areas. • Maintain access road on south side of river (Mustang) to 2-wheeled drive high-ground clearance vehicles.	• Manage and maintain connected trails for casual trail hiking and limited bicycling experiences. • Designate parking areas. • Maintain access road on south side of river (Mustang) to 2-wheeled drive high-ground clearance vehicles.
Implementation Actions					
Management		• Pursue partnerships to share road and trail maintenance.	• Pursue partnerships to share road and trail maintenance.	• Pursue partnerships to share road and trail maintenance.	• Pursue partnerships to share road and trail maintenance.

BAGLEY VALLEY EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Objective: Designate the Bagley Valley ERMA for passive recreation opportunities including backpacking, dispersed camping, fishing, mountain biking, motorized and nonmotorized recreation while providing protection for cultural, historical, and natural resources.

Provide a recreation setting commensurate with other uses that 1)retains a low level of contrast between developments and the natural surrounding; 2) provides the necessary recreation facilities (trails, trailheads) to facilitate activity participation; 3) provides basic on-site visitor services (e.g., signage and maps); and 4) clearly posts conditions of use throughout the area.

Bagley Valley Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class			• Manage as VRM Class II.		• Manage as VRM Class II.
SRPs			• Do not authorize SRPs for competitive events.		• Do not authorize SRPs for competitive events.
Travel Management			• Restrict motorized overland snow travel to Company Meadows area. • Manage Bagley Valley as closed to motorized travel (mechanized is limited to existing routes).		• Restrict motorized overland snow travel to Company Meadows area. • Manage Bagley Valley as closed to motorized travel (mechanized is limited to existing routes).

DRY VALLEY EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Objective: Designate the Dry Valley ERMA for dispersed recreation opportunities including hiking, mountain biking, OHV, equestrian and dispersed camping while providing protection for cultural, historical, and natural resources.

Provide a recreation setting commensurate with other uses that 1)retains a natural-appearing landscape; 2) provides the necessary recreation facilities (e.g., trails, trailheads, and staging areas) to facilitate activity participation; 3) provides basic on-site visitor services (e.g., signage and maps); and 4) clearly posts conditions of use throughout the area.

Dry Valley Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class			• Manage as VRM Class III.		• Manage as VRM Class III.
Facility Development			• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage information kiosks, and visitor use maps.		• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage information kiosks, and visitor use maps.
Travel Management			• Limit mechanized, equestrian and foot travel to designated roads, primitive roads, and trails.		• Provide connectivity for OHVs between Hungry Valley SRMA and Fort Sage SRMA (BLM California, Eagle Lake Field Office).

FAYE-LUTHER EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Objective (Alternative C): Designate the Faye-Luther ERMA for day use recreation opportunities, including nonmotorized activities that emphasize hiking, biking, dog walking, nature observation, photography and interpretation.

Objective (Alternatives D and E): Designate the Faye-Luther ERMA for day use recreation opportunities, including nonmotorized activities that emphasize hiking, biking, dog walking, nature observation, photography, interpretation and equestrian use.

Provide a recreation setting commensurate with other uses that 1)retains an undisturbed natural landscape; 2) provides the necessary recreation facilities (e.g., trails and trailheads) to facilitate activity participation; 3) provides basic on-site visitor services (e.g., signage and maps); and 4) clearly posts conditions of use throughout the area.

Faye-Luther Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class			• Manage as VRM Class II.	Manage as VRM Class III.	Manage as VRM Class III.
Camping Restrictions			• Prohibit overnight camping. Prohibit camp fires.	Prohibit overnight camping. Prohibit camp fires.	Prohibit overnight camping. Prohibit camp fires.
SRPs			• Prohibit motorized and mechanized SRP based activities and events.	Prohibit motorized and mechanized SRP based activities and events.	Prohibit motorized and mechanized SRP based activities and events.
Travel Management			• Manage as closed to motorized use. • Maintain approximately 1 mile of access road to Forest Service Guidelines for Road Maintenance Levels (level 2 road with	• Manage as closed to motorized use. • Maintain approximately 1 mile of access road to Forest Service Guidelines for Road Maintenance Levels (level 2 road with	• Manage as closed to motorized use. • Maintain approximately 1 mile of access road to Forest Service Guidelines for Road Maintenance Levels (level 2 road with

Faye-Luther Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
			single lane and native surface) to provide for administrative and emergency access. • Manage and maintain connected trails for hiking experiences. • Evaluate connectivity of Faye-Luther trail system to Tahoe Rim Trail in coordination with the Forest Service. Construct connecting trail segment(s) if appropriate.	single lane and native surface) to provide for administrative and emergency access. • Manage and maintain connected trails for hiking and equestrian use. • Evaluate connectivity of Faye-Luther trail system to Tahoe Rim Trail in coordination with the Forest Service. Construct connecting trail segment(s) if appropriate.	single lane and native surface) to provide for administrative and emergency access. • Manage and maintain connected trails for hiking and equestrian use. Evaluate connectivity of Faye-Luther trail system to Tahoe Rim Trail in coordination with the Forest Service. Construct connecting trail segment(s) if appropriate. • Provide for mitigation of user conflicts and resource damage.
Implementation Actions					
Management			• Formalize and continue the existing partnership with Carson Valley Trails Association to share road and trail maintenance.		

MIDDLEGATE EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Objective (Alternative B): Designate the Middlegate ERMA for recreational activities that emphasizes long distance trail riding for all-terrain vehicle, utility vehicle, and motorcycles.

Objective (Alternative C): Designate the Middlegate ERMA for recreational activities that emphasizes long distance trail riding for all-terrain vehicle, utility vehicle, and motorcycles while providing for protection for cultural, historical and natural resources.

Objective (Alternative E): Designate the Middlegate ERMA for casual use and dispersed recreation opportunities that emphasizes long distance trail riding for all-terrain vehicle, utility vehicle, and motorcycles while providing for mitigation of user conflicts and resource damage.

Provide a recreation setting commensurate with other uses that 1)retains a natural-appearing landscape; 2) provides the necessary recreation facilities (e.g., trails, trailheads, staging areas, and camping) to facilitate activity participation; 3) provides basic on-site visitor services (e.g., signage and maps); and 4) clearly posts conditions of use throughout the area.

Middlegate Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class		• Manage 268,700 acres as VRM Class III.	• Manage 195,300 acres as VRM Class III.		• Manage 268,700 acres as VRM Class III.
Facility Development		• Develop educational and interpretive signage for trail systems and historical sites.			• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps in the communities of Middle Gate, Cold Springs, and Gabbs.
Camping Restrictions		• Designate camping areas.			• Designate camping areas when needed to protect resources.

Middlegate Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
SRPs			• Do not authorize SRPs.		
Travel Management		• Designate staging areas.			• Designate staging areas when needed to protect resources. • Develop designated loop trail systems with staging areas.
Implementation Actions					
Management		• Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.	• Activities that adversely impact cultural or historic resources would not be authorized.		• Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.
Information and Education		• Promote recreational OHV based tourism with an emphasis on all-terrain vehicle/utility vehicle regional trail riding. • Provide interpretive and educational materials for unique or significant historical and cultural features and sites.	• Sensitive cultural or historical features or sites would not be interpreted.		• Develop ERMA-specific brochures with public safety, travel management, tread lightly, and disbursed camping regulations.

MINA EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Objective (Alternative B): Designate the Mina ERMA for recreational activities that emphasizes long distance trail riding for all-terrain vehicle and utility vehicle from the local communities of Mina, Luning, Gabbs, and Hawthorne.

Objective (Alternative C): Designate the Mina ERMA for recreational activities that emphasizes long distance trail riding for all-terrain vehicle and utility vehicle while providing protection for cultural, historical, and natural resources.

Objective (Alternative E): Designate the Mina ERMA for casual use and dispersed recreation opportunities that emphasizes long distance trail riding for all-terrain vehicle and utility vehicle from local communities of Mina, Luning, Gabbs, and Hawthorne.

Provide a recreation setting commensurate with other uses that 1)retains a natural-appearing landscape; 2) provides the necessary recreation facilities (e.g., trails, trailheads, staging areas, and camping) to facilitate activity participation; 3) provides basic on-site visitor services (e.g., signage and maps); and 4) clearly posts conditions of use throughout the area.

Mina Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class		• Manage 824,700 acres as VRM Class III.			• Manage as VRM Class III.
Camping Restrictions		• Designate camping areas.			• Designate camping areas when needed to protect resources
SRPs			• Do not authorize SRPs.		• Provide for point to point OHV race corridors and similar race events.
Travel Management		• Designate staging areas.			• Designate staging areas when needed to protect resources. • Develop designated loop trail systems with staging areas.

Mina Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Implementation Actions					
Management		• Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs. • Promote recreational OHV based tourism with an emphasis on all-terrain/utility vehicle regional trail riding.	• Activities that adversely impact cultural or historic resources would not be authorized.		• Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.
Information and Education		• Develop educational and interpretive signage for trail systems and historical sites.			• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps in the communities of Luning, Mina, and Hawthorne. • Develop ERMA-specific brochures with public safety, travel management, tread lightly, and disbursed camping regulations.

PAH RAH EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Objective (Alternatives B and D): Designate the Pah Rah ERMA for mountain biking, hiking, and environmental education opportunities.

Objective (Alternative C): Designate the Pah Rah ERMA for mountain biking, hiking, and environmental education opportunities emphasizing protection of cultural, historical, and natural resources.

Objective (Alternative E): Designate the Pah Rah ERMA for mountain biking, hiking, and environmental education opportunities.

Provide a recreation setting commensurate with other uses that 1)retains a natural-appearing landscape; 2) provides the necessary recreation facilities (e.g., trails, trailheads, staging areas, and camping) to facilitate activity participation; 3) provides basic on-site visitor services (e.g., signage and maps); and 4) clearly posts conditions of use throughout the area.

Pah Rah Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class		• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class III.
Camping Restrictions		• Prohibit overnight camping associated with SRP activities or events.	• Overnight camping associated with permitted (SRP) activity or event would not be authorized.	• Prohibit overnight camping associated with SRP activities or events.	• Prohibit overnight camping associated with SRP activities or events.
Implementation Actions					
Management					• Provide for mitigation of user conflicts and resource damage.
Information and Education		• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps.		• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps.	• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps.

PETERSEN EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Objective (Alternative A): Designate Petersen Ridge Area as Recreation Lands.

Objective (Alternative C): Designate the Petersen ERMA for dispersed recreation opportunities emphasizing equestrian based activities, hiking, mountain biking and backpacking while providing protection for cultural, historical, and natural resources as well as crucial winter range for mule deer. For management actions regarding the Lassen Red Rock Scenic ACEC, located within the Petersen ERMA, see *Special Designations, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern – Lassen Red Rock Scenic ACEC.*

Objective (Alternative E): Designate the Petersen ERMA for dispersed recreation opportunities emphasizing equestrian based activities, hiking, mountain biking, backpacking while providing for mitigation of user conflicts and resource damage, protect crucial winter range for mule deer, and designate Lassen Red Rock RMZ.

Provide a recreation setting commensurate with other uses that 1)retains a natural-appearing landscape; 2) provides the necessary recreation facilities (e.g., trails, trailheads, staging areas, and camping) to facilitate activity participation; 3) provides basic on-site visitor services (e.g., signage and maps); and 4) clearly posts conditions of use throughout the area.

Petersen Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class					Manage 42,000 acres as VRM Class III.
Lands and Realty	• Acquire legal vehicle access to the Petersen Ridge trailhead.				
Facility Development	• Develop facilities and a hiking trail system.				
SRPs			• Do not authorize SRPs.		• Prohibit motorized competitive events.

Petersen Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Travel Management	• Manage for semi-primitive, nonmotorized recreation.		• Manage Petersen Ridge as closed to motorized and mechanized travel.		• Manage Petersen Ridge as closed to motorized travel (mechanized is limited to existing routes). • Manage Sand Hills as closed to motorized travel from December 1 through April 30 for winter mule deer (see Chapter 2, Fish and Wildlife, Big Game).
Implementation Actions					
Information and Education					• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps.

Petersen Extensive Recreation Management Area – Lassen Red Rock RMZ

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class					• Manage as VRM Class II.
Locatable Minerals					• Recommend a portion of the RMZ for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry (5 acres).
Facility Development					• Develop a day use rest stop picnic area with an interpretive kiosk.
Camping Restrictions					• Manage for day use and prohibit camping and campfires.
Implementation Actions					
Management					• Develop a site plan to include site boundary, parking and picnic area, sign plan, and improved main access road. • Develop partnerships to assist with road maintenance and public safety.

PINE NUTS EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Objective: Focus recreation and visitor services on protecting and facilitating visitor opportunities to provide a variety of established recreation activities (e.g. OHV riding, mountain biking, hiking, hunting, etc.).

Provide a recreation setting commensurate with other uses that 1)retains a natural-appearing landscape; 2) provides the necessary recreation facilities (e.g., trails, trailheads, staging areas, and camping) to facilitate activity participation; 3) provides basic on-site visitor services (e.g., signage and maps); and 4) clearly posts conditions of use throughout the area.

Pine Nuts Extensive Recreation Management Area – Front Country RMZ

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class		• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class III.	• Manage as VRM Class III.
Rights-of-Way		• Pursue easements for key access points both motorized and nonmotorized.	• Do not pursue access easements.	• Pursue easements for key access points both motorized and nonmotorized.	• Pursue easements for key access points both motorized and nonmotorized.
Facility Development		• Do not authorize motorized staging areas within 1,500 feet of occupied residence. • Designate OHV staging areas when needed to protect resources.	• Develop staging and trails to facilitate nonmotorized use. • Do not authorize motorized staging areas within 1,500 feet of occupied residence. • Designate OHV staging areas when needed to protect resources.	• Do not authorize motorized staging areas within 1,500 feet of occupied residence. • Designate OHV staging areas when needed to protect resources.	• Do not authorize motorized staging areas within 1,500 feet of occupied residence. • Designate OHV staging areas when needed to protect resources. • Develop staging and trails to facilitate nonmotorized use.
Camping Restrictions		• Designate developed camp areas when needed to protect resources.	• Designate developed camp areas when needed to protect resources.	• Designate developed camp areas when needed to protect resources.	• Designate developed camp areas when needed to protect resources.

Pine Nuts Extensive Recreation Management Area – Front Country RMZ

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
SRPs		• Prohibit mass start competitive motorized SRPs.	• Do not authorize SRPs.	• Prohibit mass start competitive motorized SRPs.	• Prohibit mass start competitive motorized SRPs.
Travel Management		• Maintain up to 200 miles of designated, groomed loop trails for motorized use opportunities.	• Emphasize passive, nonmotorized use (hiking, equestrian).	• Maintain up to 200 miles of designated, groomed loop trails for motorized use opportunities.	• Emphasize passive, nonmotorized use (hiking, equestrian). • Maintain up to 100 miles of designated, groomed loop trails for motorized use opportunities. • Maintain up to 50 miles of designated, groomed loop trails for nonmotorized use opportunities.
Implementation Actions					
Management		• Promote recreational OHV based tourism with an emphasis on motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle, and utility vehicle trail riding. • Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.	• Promote recreational OHV based tourism with an emphasis on motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle, and utility vehicle trail riding. • Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.	• Promote recreational OHV based tourism with an emphasis on motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle, and utility vehicle trail riding. • Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.	• Promote recreational OHV based tourism with an emphasis on motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle, and utility vehicle trail riding. • Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.

Pine Nuts Extensive Recreation Management Area – Front Country RMZ

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Information and Education		• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps. • Develop educational and interpretive signage for trail systems.	• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps. • Develop educational and interpretive signage for trail systems.	• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps. • Develop educational and interpretive signage for trail systems.	• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps. • Develop educational and interpretive signage for trail systems.

Pine Nuts Extensive Recreation Management Area – Pine Nut Crest RMZ

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class			• Manage as VRM Class II.		
Rights-of-Way		• Pursue easements for key access points both motorized and nonmotorized.	• Do not pursue access easements.	• Pursue easements for key access points both motorized and nonmotorized.	
Facility Development		• Do not authorize motorized staging areas within 1,500 feet of occupied residence. • Designate staging areas when needed to protect resources.	• Develop staging and trails to facilitate nonmotorized use. • Do not authorize motorized staging areas within 1,500 feet of occupied residence. • Designate staging areas when needed to protect resources.	• Do not authorize motorized staging areas within 1,500 feet of occupied residence. • Designate staging areas when needed to protect resources.	
Camping Restrictions		• Designate developed camp areas when needed to protect resources.	• Designate developed camp areas when needed to protect resources.	• Designate developed camp areas when needed to protect resources.	
SRPs		• Prohibit mass start competitive motorized SRPs.	• Do not authorize SRPs.	• Prohibit mass start competitive motorized SRPs.	
Travel Management		• Maintain up to 200 miles of designated, groomed loop trails for motorized use opportunities.	• Maintain up to 200 miles of designated, groomed loop trails for motorized use opportunities.	• Maintain up to 200 miles of designated, groomed loop trails for motorized use opportunities.	

Pine Nuts Extensive Recreation Management Area – Pine Nut Crest RMZ

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Implementation Actions					
Management		• Promote recreational OHV based tourism with an emphasis on motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle, and utility vehicle trail riding. • Manage motorized use emphasizing OHV touring and trail riding. • Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.	• Promote recreational OHV based tourism with an emphasis on motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle, and utility vehicle trail riding. • Manage motorized use emphasizing OHV touring and trail riding. • Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.	• Promote recreational OHV based tourism with an emphasis on motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle, and utility vehicle trail riding. • Manage motorized use emphasizing OHV touring and trail riding. • Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.	
Information and Education		• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps. • Develop educational and interpretive signage for trail systems.	• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps. • Develop educational and interpretive signage for trail systems.	• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps. • Develop educational and interpretive signage for trail systems.	

Pine Nuts Extensive Recreation Management Area – Rural RMZ

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class		• Manage as VRM Class IV.		• Manage as VRM Class IV.	
Rights-of-Way		• Pursue easements for key access points both motorized and nonmotorized.		• Pursue easements for key access points both motorized and nonmotorized.	
Facility Development		• Do not authorize motorized staging areas within 1,500 feet of occupied residence. • Prohibit motorized staging areas.		• Do not authorize motorized staging areas within 1,500 feet of occupied residence. • Prohibit motorized staging areas.	
Camping Restrictions		• Designate developed camp areas when needed to protect resources.		• Designate developed camp areas when needed to protect resources.	
SRPs		• Prohibit mass start competitive motorized SRPs. • Manage for casual use.		• Prohibit mass start competitive motorized SRPs. • Manage for casual use.	
Travel Management		• Maintain up to 200 miles of designated, groomed loop trails for motorized use opportunities.		• Maintain up to 200 miles of designated, groomed loop trails for motorized use opportunities.	

Pine Nuts Extensive Recreation Management Area – Rural RMZ

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Implementation Actions					
Management		• Promote recreational OHV based tourism with an emphasis on motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle, and utility vehicle trail riding. • Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.		• Promote recreational OHV based tourism with an emphasis on motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle, and utility vehicle trail riding. • Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.	
Information and Education		• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps. Develop educational and interpretive signage for trail systems.		• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps. • Develop educational and interpretive signage for trail systems.	

RENO URBAN INTERFACE EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Objective (Alternatives B and D): Designate the Reno Urban Interface ERMA for recreational activities that emphasizes BLM-administered land access and recreation opportunities.

Objective (Alternative C): Designate Reno Urban Interface ERMA for BLM-administered land access and recreational activities while providing emphasis on protection for cultural, historical, and natural resources.

Objective (Alternative E): Designate the Reno Urban Interface ERMA for BLM-administered land access and casual use and dispersed recreation.

Provide a recreation setting commensurate with other uses that 1)retains a natural-appearing landscape; 2) provides the necessary recreation facilities (e.g., trails, trailheads, staging areas, and camping) to facilitate activity participation; 3) provides basic on-site visitor services (e.g., signage and maps); and 4) clearly posts conditions of use throughout the area.

Reno Urban Interface Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class		• Manage as VRM Class IV.		• Manage as VRM Class IV.	• Manage as VRM Class IV.
Facility Development		• Manage Lemmon Valley Motocross area as per the Chapter 2 Recreation and Visitor Services, Motorcross Tracks and Facilities. • Establish designated staging areas with information kiosks. • Develop OHV staging areas consistent with county ordinance. • Relocate Chickadee	• Eliminate the Lemmon Valley Motorcross area (see Chapter 2 Recreation and Visitor Services, Motorcross Tracks and Facilities). • Develop OHV staging areas a minimum of 0.25 miles from any occupied residence.	• Manage Lemmon Valley Motocross area as per the Chapter 2 Recreation and Visitor Services, Motorcross Tracks and Facilities. • Establish designated staging areas with information kiosks. • Develop OHV staging areas consistent with	• Manage Lemmon Valley Motocross area as per the Chapter 2 Recreation and Visitor Services, Motorcross Tracks and Facilities. • Establish designated staging areas with information kiosks. • Develop OHV staging areas consistent with

Reno Urban Interface Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
		OHV staging area away from residential area.		county ordinance. Relocate Chickadee OHV staging area away from residential area.	county ordinance. • Relocate Chickadee OHV staging area away from residential area.
Camping Restrictions		• Establish designated camping areas with information kiosks.		• Establish designated camping areas with information kiosks.	• Establish designated camping areas with information kiosks.
SRPs			• Prohibit competitive and commercial motorized-events and activities.		
Implementation Actions					
Information and Education		• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps.		• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps.	• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps.

SALT WELLS EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Objective (Alternative B): Designate the Salt Wells ERMA for casual use and dispersed recreation opportunities that emphasizes long distance trail riding for motorized and nonmotorized uses.

Objective (Alternative C): Designate the Salt Wells ERMA for casual use and dispersed recreation opportunities that emphasizes long distance trail riding for motorized and nonmotorized uses while providing protection for cultural, historical and natural resources.

Objective (Alternative E): Designate the Salt Wells ERMA for casual use and dispersed recreation opportunities that emphasizes long distance trail riding for motorized and nonmotorized uses.

Provide a recreation setting commensurate with other uses that 1)retains a natural-appearing landscape; 2) provides the necessary recreation facilities (e.g., trails, trailheads, staging areas, and camping) to facilitate activity participation; 3) provides basic on-site visitor services (e.g., signage and maps); and 4) clearly posts conditions of use throughout the area.

Salt Wells Interface Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class		• Manage as VRM Class IV.	• Manage as VRM Class II.		• Manage as VRM Class III.
Facility Development					• Designate staging areas when needed to protect resources.
Camping Restrictions					• Designate dispersed camp areas when needed to protect resources.
SRPs			• Do not authorize SRPs for commercial, competitive or organized events.		

Salt Wells Interface Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Travel Management					• Provide for point to point and circuit OHV race corridors around Cocoon and Bunejug Mountains and similar events.
Implementation Actions					
Management		• Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs.	• Do not authorize activities that adversely impact cultural or historic resources.		• Pursue partnerships with local clubs and organizations for OHV adopt-a-trail or ambassador programs. • Manage for casual day use and dispersed recreation opportunities.
Information and Education		• Promote recreational OHV based tourism with an emphasis on long distance regional trail riding. • Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps at Sand Mountain and major access roads.			• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps at Sand Mountain and major access roads. • Develop ERMA-specific brochures with public safety education, travel management, tread lightly, and dispersed camping regulations.

SINGATSE EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Objective (Alternative C): Designate the Singatse ERMA for dispersed motorized opportunities.

Objective (Alternative E): Designate the Singatse ERMA for motorized opportunities with an emphasis on OHV touring, trail riding, and dispersed camping.

Provide a recreation setting commensurate with other uses that 1)retains a natural-appearing landscape; 2) provides the necessary recreation facilities (e.g., trails, trailheads, staging areas, and camping) to facilitate activity participation; 3) provides basic on-site visitor services (e.g., signage and maps); and 4) clearly posts conditions of use throughout the area.

Singatse Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class			• Manage as VRM Class III.		• Manage as VRM Class IV.
SRPs			• Prohibit motorized SRP events, activities, and organized groups.		• Prohibit motorized SRP events and activities.

VIRGINIA MOUNTAINS EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Objective (Alternative C): Designate the Virginia Mountain ERMA for recreational activities while providing emphasis on protection for cultural, historical, and natural resources.

Objective (Alternative E): Designate the Virginia Mountain ERMA for hiking, back packing equestrian riding, nature observation, photography and camping opportunities.

Provide a recreation setting commensurate with other uses that 1)retains a natural-appearing landscape; 2) provides the necessary recreation facilities (e.g., trails, trailheads, staging areas, and camping) to facilitate activity participation; 3) provides basic on-site visitor services (e.g., signage and maps); and 4) clearly posts conditions of use throughout the area.

Virginia Mountains Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class			• Manage as VRM Class III.		• Manage as VRM Class III.
SRPs			• Prohibit motorized SRP events, activities, and organized groups.		• Prohibit motorized SRP events and activities.

VIRGINIA RANGE EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Objective (Alternative C): Designate the Virginia Range ERMA for recreational activities while providing emphasis on protection for cultural, historical, and natural resources.

Objective (Alternative E): Virginia Range ERMA for recreation opportunities that emphasize both motorized and nonmotorized recreation uses. Emphasize equestrian use east of Washoe Lake, mountain biking north of Centennial Park, and OHV touring and trail riding east of Jumbo staging area.

Provide a recreation setting commensurate with other uses that 1)retains a natural-appearing landscape; 2) provides the necessary recreation facilities (e.g., trails, trailheads, staging areas, and camping) to facilitate activity participation; 3) provides basic on-site visitor services (e.g., signage and maps); and 4) clearly posts conditions of use throughout the area.

Virginia Range Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions					
VRM Class			• Manage as VRM Class III.		• Manage as VRM Class III.
Mineral Materials			• Close to mineral material disposal.		• Close to mineral material disposal.
Facility Development					• Develop a Jumbo Post-pile Interpretive Trail and trailhead.
Camping Restrictions					• Manage the Jumbo Post-pile interpretive trail and trailhead as a day use site.
SRPs			• Prohibit competitive SRPs.		• Do not authorize SRPs for mass start competitive motorized events.

Virginia Range Extensive Recreation Management Area

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Implementation Actions					
Information and Education			• Provide visitor services such as route identification and signage.		• Provide visitor services such as trail identification and route signage, information kiosks, and visitor use maps. • Develop a Jumbo Post Pile site plan to include site boundary, parking area, interpretive plan, and sign plan and trailhead kiosk.

Recreation Setting Characteristics Matrix

	Primitive Classification	Back Country Classification	Middle Country Classification	Front Country Classification	Rural Classification	Urban Classification
Physical Component – Qualities of the Landscape						
Remoteness (approx. distance from routes)	• More than 0.5 mile from either mechanized or motorized routes	• Within 0.5 mile of mechanized routes	• Within 0.5 mile of four-wheel drive vehicle, all-terrain vehicle, and motorcycle routes	• Within 0.5 mile of low-clearance or passenger vehicle routes (including unpaved County roads and private land routes)	• Within 0.5 mile of paved/primary roads and highways	• Within 0.5 mile of streets and roads within municipalities and along highways
Naturalness (landscape texture, form, line, color)	• Undisturbed natural landscape	• Natural landscape with any modifications in harmony with surrounds and not visually obvious or evident (e.g., stock ponds, trails)	• Character of the natural landscape retained. • A few modifications contrast with character of the landscape (e.g., fences, primitive roads)	• Character of the natural landscape partially modified but none overpower natural landscape (e.g., roads, structures, utilities)	• Character of the natural landscape considerably modified (agriculture, residential, or industrial)	• Urbanized developments dominate landscape
Facilities	• No structures • Foot/horse and water trails only	• Developed trails made mostly of native materials such as log bridges • Rare and isolated structures	• Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments and basic toilets	• Rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trailheads, and interpretive displays	• Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits	• Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundries, restaurants, and groceries

	Primitive Classification	Back Country Classification	Middle Country Classification	Front Country Classification	Rural Classification	Urban Classification
Social Component – Qualities Associated with Use						
Contacts (average with any other group)	• Fewer than 3 encounters/day at camp sites and fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes	• 3-6 encounters/ day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes	• 7-14 encounters/ day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day on travel routes	• 15-29 encounters/ day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day on travel routes	• People seem to be generally everywhere	• Busy place with other people constantly in view
Group Size (average – other than your own)	• Fewer than or equal to 3 people/group	• 4-6 people/group	• 7-12 people/group	• 13-25 people/ group	• 26-50 people/ group	• Greater than 50 people/group
Evidence of Use	• No alterations of the natural terrain • Footprints only observed • Sounds of people rare	• Areas of alteration uncommon • Little surface vegetation wear observed • Sounds of people infrequent	• Small areas of alteration • Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils • Sounds of people occasionally heard	• Small areas of alteration prevalent • Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed • Sounds of people regularly heard	• A few large areas of alteration • Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils • Sounds of people frequently heard	• Large areas of alteration prevalent • Some erosion • Constantly hear people

	Primitive Classification	Back Country Classification	Middle Country Classification	Front Country Classification	Rural Classification	Urban Classification
Operational Component – Conditions Created by Management and Controls over Recreation Use						
Access (type of travel allowed)	• Foot, horse, and nonmotorized float boat travel	• Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is nonmotorized	• Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to nonmotorized, mechanized use	• Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel drives and nonmotorized, mechanized use	• Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic	• Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
Visitor Services (and information)	• No maps or brochures available on-site • Staff rarely present to provide on-site assistance	• Basic maps, staff infrequently present (e.g., seasonally, high use periods) to provide on-site assistance	• Area brochures and maps, staff occasionally (e.g., most weekends) present to provide on-site assistance	• Information materials describe recreation areas and activities, staff periodically present (e.g., weekdays and weekends)	• Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions, staff regularly present (e.g., almost daily)	• Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics
Management Controls	• No on-site posting/signing of visitor regulations, interpretive information, or ethics. • Few use restrictions	• Basic user regulations at key access points • Minimum use restrictions	• Some regulatory and ethics signing • Moderate use restrictions (e.g., camping, human waste)	• Rules, regulations, and ethics clearly posted • Use restrictions, limitation, and/or closures	• Regulations strict and ethics prominent • Use may be limited by permits and reservations	• Enforcement in addition to rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage

Source: IM No. 2011-004, Revised Recreation and Visitor Services Land Use Planning Guidance, Updated Checklist, and Three Land Use Planning Templates. Attachment 5, Recreation Setting Characteristics Matrix. BLM, Washington, DC. October 14, 2010.

Appendix I

Land and Realty Authorizations
Right-of-Way Stipulations

APPENDIX I
LAND AND REALTY AUTHORIZATIONS RIGHT-OF-WAY STIPULATIONS

Introduction: This appendix lists stipulations applicable to surface-disturbing activities and long term surface occupancy associated with land use authorizations for rights-of-way (ROWs) issued within delineated avoidance areas on public lands administered by the BLM Carson City District. Terms and conditions applicable to grants for all ROWs are identified in the "Rights of Way under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) regulations," Subparts 2805 §2805.10 and 2805.12. The Carson City Resource Management Plan has identified lands where ROWs should be avoided or may be available for location of ROWs with special stipulations to minimize adverse impacts to important and sensitive wildlife habitat areas. These areas are identified as ROW avoidance areas (See Appendix A, Figure 2-60). The following stipulations and/or terms and conditions apply to ROW proposals and existing ROWs within delineated avoidance areas. In addition, BLM has developed a number of best management practices and standard operating procedures identified in Appendix B which may be applied to ROW authorizations.

Stipulation	Protected Resource
1. Apply stipulations and mitigation measures within avoidance areas on a case-by-case basis as determined through site specific NEPA analysis.	All resources
2. No location of ROWs within recognized well head protection zones or within 1,000 feet of a municipal well head. Unless the ROW is associated with the well, such ROWs would be approved on a case-by-case basis.	Municipal Watersheds - To protect public water supplies, water quality and human health
3. General migratory bird timing limitation - Surface disturbing activities during the migratory bird nesting season (approximately March 1 through August 31 (as dependent on species) shall not be conducted in order to avoid potential violation of the Migratory	Migratory birds

Stipulation		Protected Resource
	Bird Act of 1918. Should ground-disturbing activities be necessary during this period of time, appropriate inventories for migratory birds shall be conducted prior to site development, as described below. This survey would identify either breeding adult birds or nest sites within the areas to be disturbed. If active nests are present, the proponent will coordinate with the BLM to develop appropriate protection measures for these sites, which may include avoidance, construction constraints, and/or establish buffers.	
4.	On a case-by-case basis apply seasonal use restrictions or distance buffers as appropriate by wildlife species to protect habitat, provide continuity of migration corridors, and protect seasonal use areas (e.g., lambing, nesting, or winter habitat areas).	This stipulation will be applied to protect the continuity of migration corridors and important habitat, as recognized and designated by BLM and Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW)
5.	No location of ROWs within designated or proposed critical habitat for listed species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended) would be applied if ROW activities would be likely to adversely modify the habitat for the long term. For listed or proposed species without designated habitat, apply special mitigation measures to the extent necessary to avoid jeopardy.	Protection of critical habitat for listed species under the Endangered Species Act
6.	No location of ROWs in areas containing National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible, listed and unevaluated sites and TCPs. To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site would be subject to this restriction. Exceptions may be granted by the Authorizing Officer so long as the development complies with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Location of ROWs may be limited to a specific distance or precluded at hot springs, pending conclusion of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requirements and Native American consultation process. Additional lands outside the designated boundaries of sites may be added to the restriction to the extent necessary to protect values where the setting and integrity is critical to their designation or eligibility.	Protection of National Register eligible sites
7.	No location of ROWs on congressionally designated historic trails and additional lands bordering the trails to the extent necessary to protect values where the integrity of setting is critical to their designation or eligibility. This applies specifically within a mile of the NHT. To accomplish this, any quarter quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the NHT or the one-mile buffer line would be subject to this restriction. Exceptions may be granted by the Authorizing Officer.	Protection of congressionally designated historic trails

Stipulation	Protected Resource
8. No location of ROWs within the limits of identified paleontological resource occurrences classified by WO-IM-2008-009 (Potential Fossil Yield Classification [PFYC] System for Paleontological Resources on Public Lands) as PFYC 5 (being of scientific or educational interest). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the limits of the site are subject to this restriction. Exceptions may be granted by the Authorizing Officer. A field survey by a qualified paleontologist, at the lessee's expense, will be required prior to surface disturbing activities. Data recovery or avoidance may be required. On site monitoring may be necessary during construction activities.	Protection of Potential Fossil Yield Classification 5: Very High Potential
9. Implement appropriate time-of-day and/or time-of year restrictions for future construction and/or maintenance activities in known sage-grouse habitat to avoid adverse impacts.	Protection of sage-grouse habitat
10. In evaluations of land and realty actions, consider off-site mitigation on a case-by-case basis.	Protection of sage-grouse habitat
11. Avoid authorizing ROWs that would result in significant habitat loss, habitat fragmentation, or population disturbance.	Protection of sage-grouse habitat
12. Reseed all areas requiring reclamation with a seed mixture appropriate for the soils, climate, and landform of the area to ensure recovery of the ecological processes and habitat features of the potential natural vegetation, and to prevent the invasion of noxious weeds or other exotic invasive species.	Protection of sage-grouse habitat
13. Work with existing ROWs holders in an attempt to install perch guards on all poles where existing utility poles are located within 3 miles of known leks, where necessary. Stipulate these requirements at grant renewal.	Protection of sage-grouse habitat
14. Authorize new ROWs at least 2 miles or other appropriate distances (based on features such as type of project, topography, etc.) from leks.	Protection of sage-grouse habitat
15. Use existing utility corridors and consolidate ROWs to reduce habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation. Whenever possible, install new power lines within existing utility corridors. Otherwise power lines should be located at least 3 miles from breeding, nesting, brood-rearing and winter habitat.	Protection of wildlife habitat
16. Where greater sage-grouse conservation opportunities exist, BLM field offices should work in cooperation with rights-of-way holders to conduct maintenance and operation activities, authorized under an approved ROW grant, to avoid and minimize effect on greater sage-grouse habitat.	Protection of sage-grouse habitat
17. When renewing or amending ROWs, assess the impacts of ongoing use of the ROW on greater sage-grouse habitat and minimize such impacts to the extent allowed by law.	Protection of sage-grouse habitat

Stipulation	Protected Resource
18. Work with applicants to minimize habitat loss, fragmentation, and direct and indirect effects on greater sage-grouse and its habitat.	Protection of sage-grouse habitat
19. Conduct pre-application meetings for new ROW proposals consistent with the ROW regulations (43 CFR 2804.10) and consistent with current renewable energy ROW policy guidance (WO-IM-2011-061, issued February, 2011). Assess the impact of the proposed ROW on greater sage-grouse and its habitat, and implement the following: • Ensure that reasonable alternatives for siting the ROW outside of sage-grouse habitat or within a BLM designated utility corridor are considered and analyzed in the NEPA document. • Identify technically feasible best management practices, conditions, (e.g., siting, burying power lines) that may be implemented in order to eliminate or minimize impacts.	Protection of sage-grouse habitat
20. For ROWs where the total project disturbance for the ROW and any connected action is less than 1 linear mile, or 2 acres of disturbance, develop mitigation measures related to construction, maintenance, operation, and reclamation activities that as determined in cooperating NDOW, would cumulatively maintain or enhance greater sage-grouse habitat.	Protection of sage-grouse habitat
21. For ROW applications where the total project disturbance from the ROW and any connected action is greater than 1 linear mile or 2 acres of disturbance, the Carson City District will determine that it is appropriate to authorize a ROW, using the following process. • The BLM will document the reasons for its determination and require the ROW holder to implement measures to minimize impacts on sage-grouse habitat. • In addition to considering opportunities for onsite mitigation, the BLM will, to the extent possible, cooperate with the project proponents to develop and consider implementing appropriate offset mitigation that the BLM, coordinating with NDOW, determines would avoid or minimize habitat and population-level effects (Refer to WO-IM 2008-204, Off-Site Mitigation). When developing such mitigation, the BLM should consider compensating for the short-term and long-term direct and indirect loss of greater sage-grouse and its habitat.	Protection of sage-grouse habitat
22. Bald and/or golden eagles may now or hereafter be found to use the project area. The BLM will not issue a notice to proceed for any project that is likely to result in take of bald eagles and/or golden eagles until the applicant completes its obligation under applicable requirements of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, including completion of any required procedure for coordination with the US Fish and Wildlife Service or any required	Protection of raptors and their habitat

Stipulation	Protected Resource
permit. The BLM hereby notifies the applicant that compliance with the Eagle Act is a dynamic and adaptable process which may require the applicant to conduct further analysis and mitigation following assessment of operational impacts. Any additional analysis or mitigation required to comply with the Eagle Act will be developed with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and coordinated with the BLM (WO-IM-2010-056).	
23. Construction and siting of new power lines or maintenance (retro-fitting) of existing power lines will be done in accordance with the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC) or current standards. Stipulate these requirements at grant renewal.	Protection of raptors and their habitat

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